

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY

REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
ON THE
Public Health and Sanitary Administration
FOR THE YEAR
1949

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

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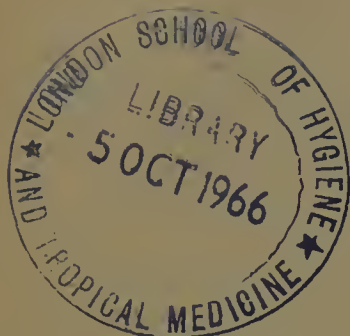
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HEALTH COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN E. BRODRICK, J.P.)

†*‡MISS ALDERMAN M. GILLESPIE (Chairman).

†*‡COUNCILLOR W. HEAP (Vice-Chairman).

ALDERMAN T. MAXFIELD, J.P.

ALDERMAN J. HERBERT.

*‡ALDERMAN E. SANDY.

†MISS COUNCILLOR A. PROCTOR.

*‡COUNCILLOR E. BROOKS, J.P.

COUNCILLOR R. HEALEY.

†COUNCILLOR H. HARTLEY.

*‡COUNCILLOR J. LORD.

†COUNCILLOR S. LYNCH.

†*‡COUNCILLOR J. H. SUTCLIFFE.

†Member of Standing Sub-Committee.

*Member of Mental Health Sub-Committee.

‡Member of Care and After-care Sub-Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BURNLEY.
NOVEMBER, 1950.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my nineteenth Annual Report dealing with the work carried out during 1949 under the public health and sanitary legislation.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of Burnley for the year 1949 is 84,590, which is similar to that of the previous year. It is slightly higher than the population in any of the previous nine years, but considerably lower than the population of Burnley between the years 1892 and 1939.

One thousand three hundred and eighty-four children were born during 1949, a decrease of 83 on the number for 1948. This represents a birth rate of 16·36. Illegitimate live births were 7% of the total children born alive and were 13 more than that of the previous year. The highest birth rate of the last twenty-eight years occurred in 1947, when it was 22 per 1,000, but decreased to 17·35 in 1948, and 16·36 in 1949 would seem to indicate that the higher rate in the years immediately following the end of the war was only temporary and that the rate may again steadily fall to the low pre-war level. The birth rate is only slightly higher than the death rate, as the number of live births exceeded the number of deaths by only 71. The Burnley birth rate is slightly less than the rate for England and Wales, but much less than the average rate for the County Boroughs and Great Towns. The still-birth rate is considerably higher than that of the whole country.

The death rate of 15·52 is slightly higher than that of the previous year, and is higher than that of most of the other industrial County Boroughs in Lancashire. It is also markedly higher than the rate for England and Wales (which is 11·7).

The death rate of infants under one year of age is 42·63. Although this compares favourably with the rate of 49·76 for 1948, it remains very much higher than the corresponding rate for England and Wales (which is 32) and the average for the County Boroughs and Great Towns (which is 37). The death rate among illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births is 73·77, compared with a rate of 40·46 for legitimate infants. Much has yet to be done in Burnley to save more infant lives, particularly illegitimate infants, and to this end more and better houses, more education in mothercraft, a cleaner atmosphere. etc, are all necessary.

More people died from three of the main causes of death; heart disease, respiratory disease and cancer. Of those who died from heart disease, almost three-fourths were over 65 years of age. 176 cancer deaths are an increase of 23 over the number for 1948. 13 of these cancer deaths were in persons under 45 years of age.

Remarkably little infectious disease occurred during the year, the total of the notifiable diseases being 1,330, as compared with 2,165 in 1948. There was no extensive outbreak of any disease, and it is worthy of note that only nine cases of diphtheria occurred.

The service for the care of mothers and young children functioned satisfactorily, despite shortage of staff of health visitors. Full use was made of the infant welfare centres. The accommodation in the two nurseries for children under three years of age is insufficient to meet the needs of the town and there is urgent need for the early erection of the additional nursery in Hargher Clough, for which plans have been prepared.

The work of the health visitors is steadily increasing, particularly owing to the large number of elderly sick persons whose home conditions and welfare require investigation.

The Domestic Help Service has proved a boon to many families and particularly to elderly persons who are unable, through infirmity, to give proper attention to their homes. It was impossible to meet all the requests for assistance, owing to the difficulty in recruiting sufficient suitable women as domestic helps.

Requests for domiciliary nursing by the staff of the Home Nursing Service have increased considerably, the number of nursing visits being 44,744, an increase of 4,832 over the figure for the previous year. Again the difficulty in obtaining sufficient nurses and dependence on the service of part-time members made difficult the efficient administration and expansion of the service.

The domiciliary midwives attended 725 women during childbirth, which is 47% of the total confinements.

The sections of the report dealing with the inspection and supervision of food and environmental hygiene indicate the considerable volume of work undertaken by the food inspection and sanitary staff.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the courtesy and consideration given to the recommendations made to them.

I wish to acknowledge the loyalty and assistance rendered by the staff of the Department in the common effort to improve the Public Health.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. C. LAMONT,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I

STAFF AT 31st DECEMBER, 1949.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer	{	D. C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers, School Health Service, and Care of Mothers and Children, etc.	}	L. J. COLLINS, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H. E. P. WHITAKER, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Part-time Medical Officer, Tuberculosis After-care	}	G. GEMMILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Part-time Ophthalmic Surgeon		K. BROWN, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S., D.O.(Oxon).
Part-time Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon		C. D. WEIR, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E.
Veterinary Officer and Chief Meat Inspector	{	J. K. SHAW, M.R.C.V.S.
Dental Surgeons	}	H. A. BOLTON, L.D.S. Two vacancies.
Borough Analyst		H. DEDICOAT, F.R.I.C.
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act	{	F. SHUTTLEWORTH †a
Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector		J. PESTER, †a
Sanitary Inspectors	}	L. N. BRUNSKILL †a R. E. HARGREAVES †a R. J. FISHER †a D. M. KNOWLES † P. MOTTRAM † B. DUERDEN †a A. HANDLEY † J. D. BLAKEWAY †a Two Pupil Sanitary Inspectors.
Superintendent Nursing Officer and Supervisor of Midwives	{	MISS E. S. FRANKS/rc
Health Visitors (Care of Mothers and and Children, Tuberculosis and School Health Service	}	MRS. E. M. BOOTH/rc MISS M. WILKINSON/rc MISS L. R. FIRTH MISS E. HACKING/rc MRS. H. JONES c MISS F. ANFORTH/rc MRS. C. PARKER r MRS. I. M. KELLY/r MISS L. WHITTAKER/rc MISS A. COWPER/rc MRS. F. LISTER r MRS. D. WOODHEAD r TWO STUDENT HEALTH VISITORS.

Municipal Domiciliary Midwives	MISS S. CRYER /r MISS E. GIBSON / MISS H. STANDEN / MISS E. WALKER /rm MISS N. WILLIAMS /r MRS. A. LUNT /r MISS E. LAYFIELD / MRS. M. SIMPSON /r MRS. E. OSBORNE /r MISS I. SILCOCK /rm
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Physiotherapist MISS J. M. SYKES, M.C.S.P.

Speech Therapist MISS J. RILEY, L.C.S.T.

Orthoptist MISS S. SUTCLIFFE, D.B.O.

DISTRICT NURSING SERVICE:

Superintendent MISS M. FIRTH /rc

Assistant Superintendent MISS A. TAYLOR /rc

Nursing Staff	MRS. G. LONGWORTH /r MRS. C. D. A. THOMPSON /r MRS. N. REDDING r MRS. D. E. PICKLES r MRS. E. A. PROCTOR d MRS. A. DALY d MRS. A. HOWARTH d MRS. C. CRAWLEY d MISS E. J. DIXON /d MISS C. MITCHELL d MISS C. KNOTT MRS. N. WILLIS MRS. A. REID r MRS. K. PARKER /r MRS. J. STARKIE d
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NURSERIES:

Bank Hall Nursery MATRON—MISS L. WALLIS /r

Nursing Staff = 15.

Hargher Clough Nursery MATRON—MRS. H. McCUTCHEON n

Nursing Staff = 6.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE:

Authorised Officers	W. PHILLIPS J. W. THORNBUR
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Female Social Worker MISS A. BURKE

Supervisor, Occupation Centre for Mental Defectives	MRS. D. MARSDEN
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Assistant Supervisor, Occupation Centre for Mental Defectives	MRS. B. FOREST
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DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE:

Organiser MRS. M. MAIN

Home Helps=47 whole-time. 4 part-time.

Ambulance Officer D. SCULLY

Driver Attendants=17.

CLERICAL STAFF:

Chief Clerk H. V. HARTLEY †

Clerks, Public Health Service	}	H. SIMPSON A. PILLING W. BALDWIN E. HARGREAVES R. BLAKELEY MISS E. DOIDGE MISS K. PICKLES MISS J. SUTHERLAND F. ARMISTEAD G. BARRY
-------------------------------------	---	---

Clerks, School Health Service	}	S. JACKSON MRS. E. DRABBLE MISS C. BLACKLIDGE MISS N. HIRST
-------------------------------------	---	--

Clerk/Dental Attendants	}	MISS K. V. SHEPHERD MISS A. H. TAYLOR
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Disinfectors—3. Rodent Operators—3.

† Certified Sanitary Inspector.

a Meat and other Food Certificate.

/ State Certified Midwife.

r State Registered Nurse.

n National Nursery Nurse Certificate.

c Health Visitors Certificate.

b Teacher's Certificate of the C.M.B.

m Certificate in Analgesia.

d Enrolled Assistant Nurse.

SECTION II

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Statute Acres (1931 Census figure)	4,686 acres.
Area fully developed, or in course of development	3,058 acres.
Enumerated Population, National Registration, 1939	85,400
Registrar General's Estimate of Population middle of 1949	84,590
Density of Population, i.e., Number of Persons per Acre built upon	27.6
Number of Houses in Borough, December, 1949	28,533
Number of Inhabited Houses (March, 1950) according to Rate Books	28,378
Number of New Houses Erected in 1949	164
Rateable Value (April, 1950)	£575,225
Sum represented by a Penny Rate Paid in 1950	£2,302

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

(REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN).

	M.	F.	1949 Total	1948 Total
Live Births: Legitimate	654	631	1,285	1,381
Illegitimate	52	47	99	86
	<hr/> 706	<hr/> 678	<hr/> 1,384	<hr/> 1,467
Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population			16.36	17.35
Stillbirths: Legitimate	20	18	38	49
Illegitimate	2	4	6	4
	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 44	<hr/> 53
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			30.81	34.87
Number of Deaths (Males 638, Females 675)			1,313	1,204
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population			15.52	14.24

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total live and still births
Number 29. Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
Number 30. Other Puerperal Causes	1	0.70
Total	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 0.70

	1949	1948
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	59	73
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:—		
All Infants per 1,000 live births	42·63	49·76
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	40·46	47·78
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	73·77	81·39
Death Rates per 1,000 population from:—		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0·45	0·48
All forms of Tuberculosis	0·53	0·53
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	1·63	1·22
Influenza	0·30	0·06
Cancer	2·08	1·81
Principal Zymotic Diseases: Smallpox, Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	0·01	0·01
Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of Children under 2 years of age, per 1,000 births	2·17	5·45
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea under two years of age	3	8

Area and Population.

No change in area to report.

The Registrar General's Estimate of population at the middle of 1949 is 30 more than that of 1948.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

Welfare of the Blind, Deaf or Dumb and other Permanently Handicapped Persons:—The Social Services Committee is responsible for carrying out the powers and duties of the Council with respect to residential accommodation for the aged and infirm and welfare services for blind, deaf or dumb and other handicapped persons under Parts III and IV of the Act (except Section 41) and the Regulations made thereunder.

“ Moorfields,” which is that portion of the Burnley General Hospital which provides accommodation for non-sick persons under Part III of the National Assistance Act, has accommodation for 240 adults and 46 children. This has been fully occupied during the year.

The alterations to "Healey Grange," which is to be used as a hostel for elderly people, have not yet been commenced. Negotiations are in hand for the purchase of sites for the erection of hostels.

Blind Persons: The Register of the Blind contains the following:—

Number of new cases during 1949	....	....	....	....	23
Transfer from other Authorities....	....	....	....	....	5
Deaths during 1949	....	....	....	....	19
Removals from register during 1949	....	....	....	....	9
Number on register on 31st December, 1949	....	....	....	....	223

The Authority's Workshop for the Blind, employs the following blind persons:—

	Burnley		Lancs. County		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Basketry Department:					
Workers	7	4	6	4	21
Trainees	2	—	2	—	4
Knitting Department:					
Workers	—	4	—	4	8
Trainees	—	1	—	—	1
Totals	9	9	8	8	34

Two Home Teachers for the Blind are employed by the Social Services Committee and the Blind Society for Burnley and District carry out welfare arrangements and provide a Social Centre for the Blind.

Negotiations between the Social Services Committee and the North and East Lancashire Association for the Welfare of the Deaf are at present in progress, to ensure adequate welfare arrangements for the deaf and dumb of the Borough. A Social Centre for the deaf is provided by the Association.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

There have been 1,488 live births (758 males, 730 females) registered in Burnley during 1949. After correction for 69 inward and 173 outward transferable births a net total of 1,384 births, or a decrease of 83 on the total for 1948 is obtained.

The birth rate was 16·36 as compared with 17·35 in 1948. Throughout England and Wales the live birth rate in 1949 was 16·7 and in the 126 great towns 18·7. 1949 is the fourth year for very many years in which the birth rate has exceeded the death rate, but the County Borough birth rate has again not quite equalled that of the whole country. It is still considerably lower than the corresponding rate for the 126 great towns.

The number of illegitimate live births was 13 more than in the previous year. The percentage of illegitimate births being 7·2 as compared with 5·8 in 1948.

Stillbirths.

During the year 44 stillbirths were registered, giving a rate of 30·81 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 34·87 in 1948.

Deaths.

One thousand six hundred and sixteen civilian deaths were registered in Burnley during the year. Of this number 355 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in Public Institutions, have been excluded, leaving 1,261 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 52 deaths of Burnley people who have died in other districts.

After these corrections a net total of 1,313 deaths is obtained (males 638, females 675), giving a crude death rate of 15·52 per thousand of population, as compared with 14·24 for 1948 and 15·54, the average for the previous 10 years. The crude death rate for England and Wales in 1949 was 11·7 and in 126 great towns 12·5.

Age Distribution.

There were 71 deaths of children under 5 years of age, representing 5·4% of the total deaths. Of these, 59 were children under 1 year of age. 9 deaths were children between 5 and 15 years of age, 99 deaths were of persons aged 15 to 45 years. 324 between 45 and 65 years ; and 810 or 61·7% of the total deaths, were aged 65 years and upwards.,

During 1949 and the preceding seven years, the birth rate was higher than in any of the years between 1929 and 1942. The crude death rate was higher in 1949 than in any previous year. Although the birth rate continues to be higher than the death rate, the difference between the two is less marked in 1949 than in the previous four years. The decline in the population which was so marked from 1931 to 1945 seems to be arrested, and although there has been a small increase in the estimated population during the last four years, there is little likelihood of this increase being maintained, as the birth rate is not showing any steady upward trend and has in fact been less during the last two years than it was in 1947. The birth rate figures for recent years, combined with the high death rate which must be expected to continue, owing to the relatively high proportion of middle aged and elderly people in the Borough will militate against any substantial increase in the population, and assuming that movement of population in and out of the Borough remains fairly equal, the tendency will be for the population to remain static for a number of years.

86·3% of the deaths were of persons over 45 years of age.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1949.

Causes of Death.	Sex.	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—	All Ages
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.....	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
5. Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis Respiratory System.....	M	—	—	—	15	11	2	28
	F	—	—	—	7	3	—	10
7. Other Forms of Tuberculosis	M	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
	F	—	—	1	—	3	—	4
8. Syphilitic Diseases	M	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
	F	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
9. Influenza.....	M	—	—	—	—	5	3	8
	F	—	2	—	1	3	12	18
10. Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioenceph	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Acute Inf. Encephalitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Cancer, Buccal Cavity, etc., Oesoph. (M). and Uterus (F.) ..	M	—	—	—	—	3	4	7
	F	—	—	—	—	5	4	9
14. Cancer, Stomach, Duodenum	M	—	—	—	3	12	9	24
	F	—	—	—	—	3	8	11
15. Cancer of Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	1	12	5	18
16. Cancer of all other sites	M	—	—	—	5	22	33	60
	F	—	—	—	4	17	26	47
17. Diabetes	M	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
	F	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	M	—	—	—	3	10	49	62
	F	—	—	—	1	18	70	89

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH
OF BURNLEY.—(Continued).

Causes of Death.	Sex	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—	All Ages
19. Heart Disease	M	—	—	—	7	50	150	207
	F	—	—	1	13	38	199	251
20. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	M	—	—	—	—	3	8	11
	F	—	—	—	—	4	13	17
21. Bronchitis	M	—	—	—	1	19	27	47
	F	—	—	—	—	11	25	36
23. Pneumonia	M	8	—	—	1	6	10	25
	F	4	1	—	1	5	9	20
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	M	—	—	—	—	4	4	8
	F	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
24. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ..	M	—	—	—	—	7	1	8
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
26. Appendicitis	M	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
27. Other Digestive Diseases	M	1	—	—	1	3	6	11
	F	1	—	—	4	7	7	19
28. Nephritis	M	—	—	1	2	6	1	10
	F	—	—	—	2	3	4	9
29. Puerperal and Post-abort. Sepsis ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other Maternal Causes	F	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
31. Premature Birth	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
32. Congenital Mal., Birth Injuries, etc. (Infant Diseases)	M	18	1	—	1	—	—	20
	F	6	1	—	—	—	—	7
33. Suicide	M	—	—	—	4	2	3	9
	F	—	—	—	3	3	5	11
34. Road Traffic Accidents	M	—	—	2	3	—	4	9
	F	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
35. Other Violent Causes	M	—	2	—	4	—	—	6
	F	1	1	—	—	3	8	13
36. All Other Causes	M	1	1	2	7	4	43	58
	F	2	—	2	1	8	49	62
TOTAL (all causes)	M	37	4	5	60	172	360	638
	F	22	8	4	39	152	450	675

**Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain
Infectious Diseases in the year 1949.**

(Provisional figures, supplied by the Registrar-General with the exception of those relating
to Burnley).

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Adminis- trative County	Burnley
	Rates per 1,000 Population.				
BIRTHS:—					
Live	16.7	18.7	18.0	18.5	16.36
Still	0.39	0.47	0.40	0.37	0.52
DEATHS:—					
All Causes	11.7	12.5	11.6	12.2	15.52
Typhoid and Paratyphoid					
Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Tuberculosis	0.45	0.52	0.42	0.52	0.53
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Influenza	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.30
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-Encephalitis	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	—
Pneumonia	0.51	0.56	0.49	0.59	0.53
NOTIFICATIONS:—					
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01
Scarlet Fever	1.63	1.72	1.83	1.46	1.96
Whooping Cough	2.39	2.44	2.39	1.70	1.69
Diphtheria	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.10
Erysipelas	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.22
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles	8.95	8.91	9.18	8.54	4.49
Pneumonia	0.80	0.91	0.65	0.55	1.19
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.18	0.04
Acute Polioencephalitis	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	—
Food Poisoning	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.19	0.07
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths under one year of age	32†	37	30	29	42.63
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age	3.0	3.8	2.4	1.7	2.17
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).				
NOTIFICATIONS:—					
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	6.31	8.14	5.30	6.82	21.01

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.
and BURNLEY.

	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births.		Rate per million Women aged 15-44	
	England and Wales	Burnley	England and Wales	Burnley
Abortion with Sepsis	0·11	—	8	—
Abortion without Sepsis	0·05	—	4	—
Puerperal Infections	0·11	—		
Other Maternal Cases	0·11	0·70		

† Per 1,000 related Births.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

In the table below the chief causes of death are shown.

Diseases of the heart were the cause of one-third of the total deaths, and were more than double the number due to the next common cause of death namely cancer. The deaths from all forms of malignant growths were nearly four times those due to tuberculosis. Intra-cranial lesions of blood vessels took third place in the causes of death. Deaths of infants who were born prematurely or had birth injuries or malformations or suffered from diseases of the new born continue to be high, forty-one infant lives being lost due to these causes. Fatal accidents, suicide and other forms of violence were responsible for 3·8% of the deaths, and exceeded the number dying from tuberculosis. 13·4% of the deaths were due to diseases of the respiratory system, other than tuberculosis.

		Percentage of Total Deaths.
Heart Diseases	458	34·8
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	28	2·1
Cancer	176	13·4
Respiratory Diseases	138	10·5
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions (Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.)	151	11·5
All forms of Tuberculosis....	45	3·4
Violence	50	3·8
Nephritis	19	1·4
Premature Birth, Congenital Malforma- tions, Birth Injuries, Infant Diseases....	41	3·1

Deaths in Institutions.

807 deaths occurred in the Public Institutions of Burnley during the year.

				Deaths of Burnley Residents	Deaths of Non- Residents	Total
General Hospital	....	....	....	304	264	586
Victoria Hospital	....	....	....	119	70	189
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital			....	19	10	29
Infectious Diseases Hospital	....	....	....	13	8	21
Total				455	352	807

Infant Mortality.

Seventy-two deaths of infants under one year of age were registered during the year 1949. After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, a net total of 59 deaths is obtained, or 14 less than the net deaths registered in 1948.

Live Births		Infantile Deaths		Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes
706	678	37	22	52·4	32·4	42·63

Death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births 40·46

Death rate amongst illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births 73·77

Thirty-nine deaths occurred of infants within four weeks of birth, giving a neo-natal mortality of 28·18 per 1,000 live births.

The mortality rates of legitimate and illegitimate infants are less than those of the previous year. This infant mortality is unfortunately considerably higher than that for the whole country. The neo-natal mortality shows an appreciable decrease on the previous year's figure, and the death rate from diarrhoea and enteritis in children under two years of age is much less than that of 1948 and comparable with that of the country as a whole.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1949.

NET DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Cause of Death	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total under 1 Year	St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley Wood	Healey Wood	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	*General Hospital	*Bank Hall Hospital	*Victoria Hospital	*Infectious Diseases Hospital
All Causes	27	8	3	1	39	8	5	4	3	59	8	6	3	3	3	3	6	5	4	2	9	7	18	18	3	1
Certified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birth Injuries, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Inf. Diseases)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	27	8	3	1	39	8	5	4	3	59	8	6	3	3	3	3	6	5	4	2	9	7	18	18	3	1

* Denotes that the figures shown in these columns are also included in the wards in which the parents of the children usually resided.

Net Live Births Registered during the year—Legitimate, 1,285; Illegitimate, 99; Total, 1,384.

Net Deaths Registered during the year—Legitimate Infants, 52; Illegitimate Infants, 7; Total 59.

Cancer.

The deaths from cancer, which were twenty-three more than in 1948, were 13·4% of the total deaths. Although this shows an increase against 12·7% of 1948 there has been no marked variation in the last twenty years. Nevertheless the average percentage of cancer deaths to total deaths in the last four quinquennial periods show a slight upward tendency.

				Cancer deaths as a percentage of total deaths.
Average for years 1930-34	....	....	....	11·8%
„ 1935-39	....	....	....	11·2%
„ 1940-44	....	....	....	12·1%
„ 1945-49	....	....	....	12·9%

The deaths from Cancer during the last twenty years:

Year	No. of Deaths from Cancer	% of total Deaths	Year	No. of Deaths from Cancer	% of total Deaths
1930	148	11·6	1940	164	11·4
1931	177	12·5	1941	156	11·7
1932	130	10·3	1942	160	13·0
1933	162	11·4	1943	176	13·5
1934	171	13·4	1944	132	10·9
1935	156	11·4	1945	160	12·9
1936	152	11·7	1946	169	13·9
1937	145	10·4	1947	160	11·8
1938	151	12·1	1948	153	12·7
1939	142	10·6	1949	176	13·4

Prevention of Blindness.

No action was taken under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease of or injury to the eyes.

**VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1949 AND THE PREVIOUS
10 YEARS.**

Year.	R.G's Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Live Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett.		Number	Rate	Non-residents register in the District	Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate					Numb'r	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Numb'r	Rate.
1939	87,310	1,152	1,049	12.53	1,632	18.80	348	59	67	61.1	1,343	15.47
1940	82,980	1,074	1,031	12.42	1,730	20.85	355	66	75	72.4	1,441	17.36
1941	82,350	1,051	990	12.02	1,650	20.38	379	60	76	74.3	1,331	16.16
1942	80,340	1,160	1,124	14.00	1,520	18.92	372	81	69	61.4	1,229	15.30
1943	79,070	1,367	1,306	16.52	1,593	20.15	342	51	75	57.4	1,302	16.46
1944	78,380	1,445	1,358	17.33	1,497	19.09	339	58	56	41.24	1,216	15.52
1945	79,080	1,293	1,218	15.40	1,416	17.90	250	71	77	63.22	1,237	15.64
1946	82,680	1,654	1,591	19.24	1,456	17.63	315	67	71	44.63	1,208	14.61
1947	83,650	1,831	1,831	21.89	1,588	18.98	293	63	90	49.15	1,358	16.23
1948	84,560	1,528	1,467	17.35	1,469	17.37	327	62	73	49.76	1,204	14.24
Aver- age 10 years	82,040	1,355	1,296	15.87	1,555	19.00	332	64	73	57.46	1,286	15.70
1949	84,590	1,488	1,384	16.36	1,616	19.10	355	52	59	42.63	1,313	15.52

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases.

The incidence and deaths from some of the notifiable diseases (apart from Tuberculosis) during 1949 are as follows:—

	No. of Cases Notified	Case Rate per 1,000 of pop'lat'n	No. of Deaths	Mortality per 1,000 Cases
Scarlet Fever	166	1.96	—	—
Whooping Cough	143	1.69	1	7.00
Diphtheria	9	0.10	—	—
Measles	380	4.49	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	85	1.00	45	529.41
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	16	0.19	6	375.00
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	0.01	—	—
Dysentery	13	0.15	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0.01	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	30	0.35	—	—
Erysipelas	19	0.22	—	—
Para-typhoid	1	0.01	—	—
Acute Polio-myelitis	4	0.04	—	—

SMALLPOX:—No notifications were received during 1949.

SCARLET FEVER:—One hundred and sixty-six cases occurred throughout the year, of which 103 were isolated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA:—Only 9 cases were notified, all being admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. These cases were scattered throughout the year.

MEASLES:—Three hundred and eighty cases of measles were notified as compared with 1,340 in the previous year. In addition, 376 cases of German Measles occurred.

WHOOPING COUGH decreased during the year, 143 cases being notified, 109 of which were children under 5 years of age.

PNEUMONIA:—Eighty-five cases of primary pneumonia were notified, this number being the same as that of 1948. Influenza was not prevalent and 16 cases of pneumonia due to influenza occurred.

ENTERIC FEVER:—Only one case of Paratyphoid Fever occurred.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER:—Only one case occurred, as against two cases in the previous year.

DYSENTERY:—Thirteen cases occurred during the year, 12 of these being notified from the General Hospital. Eight of these occurred in children under 15 years of age.

FOOD POISONING:—Only six cases of food poisoning were notified. One was a single case, unconnected with any general outbreak, and was due to *Salmonella* Newport. Five were associated with one outbreak in which 13 persons were affected. All were members of a party of seventeen who had a midday meal at a local restaurant. As 48 hours had elapsed between ingestion of the suspected food and notification of the first case, none of the articles eaten was available for laboratory examination. It is estimated that between 40 and 60 other persons ate the same meal, but were unaffected. Although the origin of the outbreak could not be ascertained, it was suspected to be due to artificial cream, which had been prepared the day previously and kept overnight at room temperature, although a refrigerator was available. The person who prepared the artificial cream had hæmolytic streptococci in her throat.

Number of Notifications of Infectious Diseases for the twenty years 1930-1949.

Disease	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Scarlet Fever...	242	194	178	760	354	214	120	162	146	80	253	225	486	248	131	196	173	177	171	166
*Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	261	235	19	197	142	123	87	191	315	143
Diphtheria and Memb. Croup	90	86	86	159	347	254	204	284	192	68	53	60	50	38	66	183	71	33	16	9
Measles and German Measles	2373	878	338	2367	236	3108	202	1696	345	1008	1347	1470	867	1434	140	1634	739	885	1361	756
Acute Primary Pneumonia...	173	271	195	208	139	158	138	178	161	176	201	150	144	108	91	100	57	81	85	85
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia...	16	51	31	48	10	18	18	45	—	10	26	19	4	28	2	1	8	6	3	16
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	1	4	2	6	3	—	1	1	2	14	23	20	8	2	5	4	9	2	1
Dysentery	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	62	22	11	10	96	91	49	—	62	13
Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	17	15	16	10	6	7	12	9	11	16	21	32	25	8	8	7	12	6	3	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	25	24	24	38	23	30	24	35	26	43	29	29	25	23	20	4	29	23	17	30
Smallpox.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	5	3	4	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	12	—	4	3	2	1	2	3	—	1
Erysipelas	81	56	49	60	82	60	60	48	46	36	53	36	39	28	23	28	26	22	15	19
†Tuberculosis of Lungs.....	112	91	115	86	74	63	70	66	69	60	78	78	87	73	74	62	93	75	93	65
†Other forms of Tuberculosis..	55	46	57	53	41	33	46	35	50	40	34	34	34	26	28	16	22	19	19	15
Malaria	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	1	1	—
Acute Polio-myelitis	2	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	4
Acute Polio-encephalitis...	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	4	5	4	3	5	3	1	—	—	1	2	4	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
‡Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
TOTALS	3195	1722	1103	3801	1330	3952	897	2560	1048	1551	2448	2417	1816	2232	826	2455	1381	1533	2165	1330

† Primary notifications.

* Compulsorily notifiable from 6th November, 1939.

‡ Notifiable to Registrar General from 1949.

DISINFECTION.

Total visits to houses in connection with infectious diseases	901
Total number of premises disinfected	215
Total articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	1958
Library books disinfected	165
Cleansing baths given to verminous persons (32 persons), scabies cases (51 persons) and persons removed to the Council houses, etc.	135

VACCINATION.

The provision of a service of vaccination against smallpox is the responsibility of the Local Health Authority under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. All medical practitioners practising in the Borough perform vaccinations in accordance with the Authority's arrangements, and a vaccination clinic is held once weekly in the Elizabeth Street premises.

It is a matter of some concern that so few infants are now being vaccinated. In 1949, only 112 infants under one year of age were vaccinated. Since the Vaccination Acts were abolished, the number of infants being vaccinated is only about 8% of those born annually, whereas previously about 24% were vaccinated.

Return showing the number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the Vaccination Clinic and by Medical Practitioners. during the year 1949.

	Primary Vaccinations					Un-succ- essful	Re-Vaccinations					Un-succ- essful
	Ages at 31st December, 1949						Ages at 31st December, 1949.					
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total		Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total	
Vaccination Clinic	62	49	—	7	118	2	—	—	—	6	6	5
Medical Practitioners..	50	69	5	18	142	6	—	—	1	17	18	1
TOTALS	112	118	5	25	260	8	—	—	1	23	24	6

At the Vaccination Clinic, the number of attendances made for inspection after vaccination was 128. The total number of attendances at the clinic was 259.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The National Health Service Act, 1946 (Section 26) placed a duty on local health authorities to make arrangements with medical practitioners for the immunisation of persons in their areas against diphtheria, in addition to their arrangements for immunisation at the local authorities clinics. All the medical practitioners practising in Burnley undertake this service.

The number of children immunised against diphtheria during 1949 shows a decrease on that of the previous year. The cumulative figures since general immunisation was commenced gives a total of 78.7% of immunised children aged five to fifteen years. Less children under five years of age were given injections than in the previous year, and it is estimated that only 53.5% of the under-fives are protected.

Of 1,467 children born in 1948, only 814, or 55·5% were immunised by private practitioners and at the clinic during 1949.

Although the annual incidence of diphtheria has been decreasing for several years, the possibility of further epidemics cannot be ruled out until a much greater proportion of the child population becomes protected by immunisation.

Continuous efforts were made to encourage immunisation, by talks to mothers at the Infant Welfare Centres, articles in the local press, distribution of leaflets, " birthday cards " and use of the propaganda material obtained from the Ministry of Health and the Central Council for Health Education.

Immunisation Completed.		Children of	Children of		
		Pre-school age	School age	Adults	Total
At Clinics	....	613	30	—	643
Other Sources	....	426	21	—	447
		—	—	—	—
Total	...	1039	51	—	1090
		—	—	—	—

91 children of school age were given re-inforcing injections, 61 at the Clinic and 30 by private practitioners.

The total attendances made at the clinic for these injections were 1,343.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION — Children Immunised.

YEAR OF IMMUNISATION.

Year Born	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	Totals	
1949														67	67	Total immunised aged under 5 years on 31st Dec., 1949 = 3,611
1948													83	731	814	
1947												19	929	155	1103	
1946											1	667	223	54	945	
1945											450	161	48	23	682	
1944										442	245	47	27	20	781	Total immunised aged 5-9 years on 31st Dec., 1949 = 3,576
1943									411	189	108	36	28	11	783	
1942							1	260	127	98	91	25	28	4	634	
1941							317	202	44	60	54	13	9	5	704	
1940						86	338	107	25	27	47	31	8	5	674	
1939				1	9	224	307	108	16	61	45	31	10	6	818	Total immunised aged 10-14 years on 31 Dec. 1949 = 4,008
1938				9	86	157	243	112	22	28	42	11	9	4	723	
1937		1	36	43	79	112	276	148	5	21	32	11	7	1	772	
1936		53	67	46	53	89	298	196	3	25	49	5	2	3	889	
1935	26	55	29	44	77	53	290	169	4	24	31	3	—	1	806	

SECTION IV

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of primary notifications during 1949 was 80. The localisation of disease, ages and sexes were:—

Age Periods	NEW CASES.						DEATHS.					
	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—3	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4—5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
10—15	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	4	5	9	2	4	6	1	2	3	1	—	1
25—35	4	8	12	1	1	2	5	4	9	1	—	1
35—45	4	7	11	—	1	1	9	1	10	—	—	—
45—65	16	4	20	1	3	4	11	3	14	1	3	4
65 and upwards	5	2	7	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Totals	34	31	65	6	9	15	28	10	38	3	4	7

In addition to the primary notifications, one case was discovered after death through the Registrar's Death Returns, and thirteen were transferred from other areas. The total new cases were, therefore, 94, of which 77 were pulmonary and 17 non-pulmonary. This is 36 less than the number notified in 1948. Three of the new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were contacts living with other members of their families, who were already suffering from tuberculosis.

At the end of 1949 there remained on the Tuberculosis Notification Register in Burnley 398 cases as follows:—

Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Cases.
Males	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
198	114	312	43	43	86	398

DEATHS.—Of the persons who died of pulmonary tuberculosis during 1949, 42·1% were notified only within a year previous to the date of death.

The following table give particulars of the site and age distribution of those who died.

	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65	Total
Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	10	14	2	38
Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Intestines and Peritoneum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Vertebral Column	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Other Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lymphatic System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Genito-Urinary System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	10	10	18	2	45

Nine deaths from Tuberculosis of the respiratory system were new cases notified during the year. The average age at death of pulmonary cases was 42·3 years. The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis per 1,000 living was 0·53. This is the same rate as 1948. The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population was 0·45 and that from other forms of tuberculosis was 0·08.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

It was not necessary to take any action under these regulations during 1949.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

It was not necessary for the Council to take any action during 1949 for the compulsory removal to hospital of any person suffering from tuberculosis.

After-Care.

Visits by Health Visitors:—

To homes of patients, under Tuberculosis Regulations	....	....	80
To homes of patients, for After-Care purposes	....	....	2,600
Extra Nourishment (Milk) supplies (pints)	....	....	32,028
Cartons of Cod Liver Oil and Malt supplied....	....	....	161
Sputum Cups issued	....	....	104
Paper Handkerchiefs issued	....	....	3,050
Bottles of disinfectant supplied	....	....	540

NOTIFICATION REGISTER, 1949.

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Total Cases
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
(a) No. of cases on Register, 1/1/49	212	111	323	56	49	105	428
(b) No. of new cases notified	34	31	65	6	9	15	80
(c) Transfers in from other areas	8	3	11	2	—	2	13
(d) Registrar's Death Returns	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
(e) Posthumous Notifications	1	—	1	1	—	1	2
(f) Lost Sight Of and Not desirous cases Returned to Register	3	3	6	—	2	2	8
Totals of (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)	258	149	407	65	60	125	532
(g) Deaths from Tuberculosis	29	10	39	3	4	7	46
(h) Deaths from Other Causes	3	—	3	—	—	—	3
(i) No. of Cases Recovered	15	16	31	13	10	23	54
(j) Transfers Out to other areas	5	3	8	2	2	4	12
(k) Cases Lost Sight of and not desirous of Treatment	8	6	14	4	1	5	19
Totals of (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)	60	35	95	22	17	39	134
No. of cases on Register, 31/12/49 ...	198	114	312	43	43	86	398

The occupations of the 80 persons notified under the Tuberculosis Regulations were as follows:—

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Textile Operatives and Allied Trades....	16	5
Engineers, Mechanics, Transport Workers	2	1
Clerical Workers, Teachers, etc.	2	2
Shop Assistants, Waitresses, Laundry Workers	6	1
Houswives	10	3
Domestic Workers	2	—
Building Workers	1	—
Painters, Plasterers, Joiners	3	1
Manual Workers and Labourers	1	—
Factory Hands other than Textile	4	—
Agricultural Workers	1	—
Nurses and Nursery Workers	2	—
Miners and Stonemasons	1	—
Other Occupations	2	—
No occupation	5	—
School Children	5	—
Children under School Age	2	2
	<u>65</u>	<u>15</u>

SECTION V

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following information is obtained from the statistical return for 1949, supplied by the consulting Venereologist for the Venereal Diseases Clinic at Victoria Hospital.

The total number of patients under treatment at the Venereal Diseases Centre during 1949 was 393, the total attendances which were made being 2,910. At the beginning of the year 241 patients were under treatment; 9 who were removed from the register in a previous year because of having failed to continue attendances for treatment, returned for treatment during the year; 143 patients attended for the first time (including 10 who were known to have received treatment at other centres or in the services).

Of the new patients, 77 (or 57·9%) were diagnosed as suffering from venereal diseases (42 syphilis, 35 gonorrhœa). The incidence of syphilis in men has shown a decrease, there being 24 cases which attended for the first time and an additional 4 cases which had treatment previously during the year at other centres. This total of 28 cases of syphilis is 27 less than last year. Syphilis among females has decreased from 36 in 1948 to 20 in 1949.

Gonorrhœa among men continued to decrease. 32 cases attended for treatment for the first time, as compared with 66 in 1948. Among females, gonorrhœa has decreased from 23 in 1948 to 4 in 1949.

The number of new cases confirmed as suffering from venereal disease, and who did not commence treatment elsewhere, was 77, as compared with 161 in 1948. 62 of the new cases were Burnley residents, of whom 21 suffered from syphilis, 16 from gonorrhœa, and 25 were found to have conditions which were not venereal.

One of the Authority's health visitors undertakes the following-up of female patients who default in their attendances for treatment and endeavours to trace female contacts.

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during 1949, according to areas in which patients resided.

Number of new Cases	Burnley	Lancs. County Council	West Riding County Council	Blackburn	Total
Syphilis	21	18	2	1	42
Gonorrhœa	16	17	2	—	35
Conditions other than Venereal	25	26	4	1	56
Totals	62	61	8	2	133

SECTION VI

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

No changes were made during the year in the number of infant welfare centres provided by the Local Health Authority or in the days and times on which the sessions were held.

As a pædiatric consultant has not yet been appointed for the Burnley area by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board it has not been possible to make any arrangements for the services of a pædiatrician in a consultative capacity for the infant welfare clinics.

All the treatment and specialist clinics for school children, e.g., minor ailments, eye, nose and throat, orthopædic, and physiotherapy and orthoptic treatment are also available for children referred from the infant welfare centres.

One hundred and one children referred from the infant welfare centres made 232 attendances at the School Clinic for treatment of minor ailments. Particulars of those who attended the specialist clinics are given in my report as School Medical Officer, which is printed with this report. One hundred and twenty eight children referred from the infant welfare centres made 1,163 attendances for artificial sunlight treatment.

The infants under one year of age who attended infant welfare centres for the first time during the year are equivalent to 64% of the live births registered during the year.

More than 79% of the attendances at the Infant Welfare Clinics were made by children in the first year of life. The total attendances were 16,013 which are 2,123 less than in the previous year.

1,277 expectant mothers attended the ante-natal clinics.

The Health Visitors made 15,564 routine infant visits, of which 6,180 were to children under one year of age and 9,384 to children between the ages of one and five years. In addition, they made 1,277 ante-natal visits and 178 visits to cases of infectious disease, etc.

Vitamin Supplements for Children and Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Apart from milk, cod liver oil, orange juice and vitamin tablets supplied through the Ministry of Food Scheme, 484 lbs. of cod-liver oil and 236 cartons of adexoline were supplied by the Welfare Authority.

Births.

The number of births notified after adjustment for transferred notifications was 1,423. (1,380 live births and 43 still births). This is one hundred and twenty one less than in the previous year.

The 1,423 live and still births were notified by the following:—

Midwives	....	....	....	....	....	735
Doctors and Parents	....	....	....	....	....	8
Maternity and General Hospitals	....	....	....	....	....	680
						<hr/> 1,423 <hr/>

Attendance at Birth.

Enquiries made by the Health Visitors showed that of the 1,531 confinements which occurred in the Borough—

8 were attended by a doctor only.

282 were attended by both doctors and midwives.

446 were attended by midwives only.

792 occurred in the Bank Hall Maternity Hospital.

3 occurred in the General Hospital.

Still-Births.

Forty-three still-births (after adjustment for transferred notifications) were notified in 1949 as compared with 56 in 1948. Enquiry was made to elicit any factors which contributed to the still-births. The conditions which appeared to contribute to the still-births were:—

Toxæmia of Pregnancy	....	....	....	....	5
Ante-partum hæmorrhage ; Placenta Prævia	....	....	....	....	1
Accidental Ante-partum hæmorrhage	....	....	....	....	1
Difficult breech delivery	....	....	....	....	3
Dystocia (Destructive operation performed)....	....	....	....	....	1
Dystocia ; Spontaneous delivery	....	....	....	....	1
Dystocia ; Forceps delivery	....	....	....	....	2
Fœtal malformations	....	....	....	....	10
Atelectasis	....	....	....	....	2
Pressure on fœtal cord	....	....	....	....	4
Syphilis in the mother	....	....	....	....	1

Influenza in the mother	....	....	....	....	1
Mother Rh. negative	....	....	....	....	1
Uniovular Twin (Insufficient Blood Supply)	....	....	....	....	1
Unknown causes	....	....	....	....	9

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

One case was notified during the year.

The incidence and the results of treatment are as follows:—

Cases Notified	....	....	....	1	Vision impaired	....	....	....	—
Rate per 1,000 registered births	0·7				Vision lost	....	....	....	—
Treated at home	....	....	....	1	Under treatment at end of year	....	....	....	—
Treated in hospital	....	....	....	—	Deaths	....	....	....	—
Vision unimpaired	....	....	....	1					

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

No cases occurred during 1949.

Care of Premature Infants.

One hundred and two Burnley babies, representing 7·4 per cent. of the total born during the year, weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth. These were followed up by the health visitors immediately after the midwife ceased to attend or after discharge from hospital, and thereafter at frequent intervals.

Forty-one were born at home and of these eleven were transferred from their homes to hospital. Of the 30 nursed entirely at home, 27 survived beyond 28 days. Of the 11 transferred to hospital, 3 died within 24 hours and four within 28 days, leaving only 4 surviving beyond 28 days. Of the two born in private nursing homes, one survived, and of the 59 born in the Maternity Hospital, 47 survived beyond 28 days.

In three cases suitable cots, bedding, etc., were loaned to the mothers. In several cases mucus catheters and special feeding bottles, etc. were loaned.

Care of Illegitimate Children.

The Committee of Management of Bankfield House of Help undertakes, through their social worker, aftercare of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children, in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular No. 2866 of 1943. Eight new cases were investigated, some unmarried mothers being advised and assisted in connection with affiliation orders, obtaining suitable employment, arrangements for the care of their infants during the mothers' working hours, procedure for adoption, etc.

Maternal Mortality.

One Burnley woman died in Bank Hall Maternity Hospital in consequence of pregnancy or childbirth.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Thirty cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, this number being 13 more than in the previous year. Of these, 23 were notified from the Maternity Hospital. Three cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital and four were nursed at home.

PARTICULARS OF WORK AT THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRES DURING THE YEAR ARE AS FOLLOWS :—

CENTRE	No. of Sess- ions	ATTENDANCES												Grand Total	Average per Session	No. of Doctors' Consultations		No. in attendance at end of year and who were	
		Under 1 year		1—2 yrs.		2—3 yrs.		3—4 yrs.		4—5 yrs.		Total				Infants	Children over 1 yr.	under 1 year	1—5 year
		1st	Subse- quent	1st	Subse- quent	1st	Subse- quent	1st	Subse- quent	1st	Subse- quent	1st	Subse- quent						
Claremont ..	49	104	1880	6	299	3	158	—	64	—	8	113	2409	340	84	90	185		
Rosegrove ..	50	88	1517	3	360	1	261	—	59	1	10	93	2147	306	91	81	157		
Colne Road....	50	140	2132	10	329	6	138	3	57	1	22	160	2678	306	78	126	198		
Mt. Pleasant..	51	195	1924	22	432	7	226	3	124	1	30	228	2736	407	136	167	232		
Florence St. ..	49	93	1372	6	201	4	122	1	59	2	8	106	1762	361	77	84	135		
Bank Hall ...	101	260	2990	4	220	7	80	—	16	1	3	272	3309	636	100	221	174		
TOTAL	350	880	11815	51	1841	28	925	7	379	6	81	972	15041	2536	566	769	1081		

DETAILS OF THE WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS DURING 1948.

MATERNTY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Visits of newly born infants	....	....	1,409						
Re-visits—1st year	....	....	4,771						
2nd „	....	....	3,105						
3rd „	....	....	2,708						
4th „	....	....	1,792						
5th „	....	....	1,779	....	....	....	....	15,564	
Visits in connection with:—									
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	
Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	119	
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	59	
Still-births	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36	
Midwives	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	
Ante-natal cases (729 visits re admissions to Maternity Hospital)	....							1,277	
Lying-in patients discharged early from Maternity Hospital	....							70	
Venereal Disease follow-up visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	111	
Miscellaneous (visits to sick, aged, infirm, children nursed out, etc.)	....							199	
Ineffective visits	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,271	
Number of Sessions at the Infant Welfare Centres 350									
Number of Attendances at the Centres by Health Visitors 646									
Number of Attendances at the Nursery Schools or Classes by Health Visitors 162									

TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of Sessions held at the Chest Clinic (Day, 144 ; Evening, 51)	....	195
Visits to Tuberculosis Cases:—		
Notifications under Tuberculosis Regulations	....	80
For After-care purposes	....	2,600
		<u>2,680</u>
Patients' Attendances at Chest Clinic	....	2,807

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Number of days on which the School Clinic was open	....	....	....	310
Number of attendances at Clinic	....	....	....	24,513
Number of follow-up visits paid to School Children	....	....	....	4,366
Special visits to Schools for Cleanliness Inspection....	....	....	....	110
Number of Children examined at Cleanliness Inspection	....	....	....	36,659

Day Nurseries and Child Minding.

Bank Hall and Hargher Clough Nurseries have accommodation for 54 and 26 children respectively. The average attendance throughout the year at Bank Hall Nursery was 47, most of the children being under three years of age. In Hargher Clough Nursery the average attendance was 19, and most of the children were under two years of age.

The nursery schools and classes provided by the Local Education Authority for children aged two to five years have accommodation for over 700 children. Regular medical supervision of all nursery children is undertaken.

Bank Hall Nursery continues to be a training school for student nursery nurses who enter for the examination of the National Nursery Nurse Examination Board. The training is arranged jointly with the Local Education Authority, students obtaining practical training both in Bank Hall Nursery and in the nursery schools and classes of the Education Authority.

Little progress has been made in connection with the provision of an additional nursery in the Hargher Clough District. A plan showing an amended lay-out was recently approved by the Ministry of Health and formal approval was given for the appropriation of the land, which adjoins Hargher Clough housing estate, but detailed drawings are not yet completed.

Nursery and Child Minders Act, 1948. This act regulates nurseries administered by persons or organisations other than local health authorities and requires registration by local health authorities of persons who receive more than two children not related to him who come from more than one household.

In Burnley there are no privately administered nurseries or nurseries established by employers for the children of their employees, and consequently no nurseries are registered under the Act. The extensive provision of nursery schools and classes by the Education Committee, in addition to the two nurseries administered by the Health Committee, and the smaller number of young married women now employed in cotton and other factories have greatly reduced the amount of child minding which was undertaken in years gone by. In many instances grandparents or aunts look after the children while mothers are at work, but so far as can be ascertained no persons receive more than two children not related to them from more than one household, and no applications for registration have been received from child minders.

SECTION VII

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

Midwives' Acts.

Thirty-three midwives notified their intention to practice midwifery during 1949. They were employed as follows:—

In the Maternity Hospital	....	....	....	....	17
As whole-time domiciliary Municipal Midwives				....	10
In Private Practice as Maternity Nurses			....	....	6

Domiciliary Midwifery.

No midwives were in private practice as midwives, but six practised as maternity nurses, generally residing in the homes of their patients for about four weeks after the confinement.

The Local Health Authority has an establishment of ten midwives for domiciliary midwifery.

A total of 1,531 confinements occurred in the Borough, including cases which came into the town from other areas for their confinements. Of these, 795 took place in institutions, 725 were attended by the whole-time midwives employed by the authority in domiciliary midwifery (486 as midwives and 239 as maternity nurses) ; 11 by maternity nurses and none by a doctor only.

Forty routine visits were paid by the Supervisor to the midwives during the year. The Supervisor also interviewed midwives at the Health Office weekly. No midwife was suspended from practice.

Medical Aid Summoned by Midwives.

Ninety-four records of sending for medical aid under Rule E. 12 of the Central Midwives Board were received from the midwives in respect of domiciliary cases. Of these 76 were on account of complications or difficult conditions of the mothers and 18 of conditions in the new born infants.

Nursing Homes.

There are no private Nursing or Maternity Homes in the County Borough.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Care.

Four ante-natal sessions are held weekly (Monday and Wednesday afternoons and evenings) in the Elizabeth Street clinic premises, at which the Municipal Midwives conduct ante-natal and post-natal examinations of patients who have engaged them for their confinements. At present, owing to shortage of staff, a medical officer does not conduct examinations at these clinics, but the midwives refer patients to their own doctors when any deviations from the normal are found during pregnancy. All primiparas are also seen by an assistant Medical Officer at a special clinic which is held weekly (on Saturday mornings) where specimens of blood are taken for examination for the Rhesus factor, Kahn test and blood group. General practitioners also refer expectant mothers to this clinic for blood examinations. In Rhesus negative cases with antibodies present, the mother attends the clinic about six weeks after confinement for a further blood test, so that full information is available in the event of a subsequent pregnancy. When necessary, fathers also attend to have a blood examination. The samples of blood are examined in the Liverpool Blood Transfusion Laboratory. Wassermann tests are carried out when the results of the Kahn test indicate their desirability.

Ante-natal and post-natal clinics are also held in the Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, as part of the Hospital Service, but when necessary cases are referred through their own doctors, from the local authority clinics for the opinion of the consulting obstetrician.

At present all general practitioners who have accepted service under Part IV of the National Health Service Act have been included in the list of general practitioner obstetricians.

89.7% of the Burnley expectant mothers received ante-natal supervision either through the local health authority or hospital services.

	Ante-natal examinations			Post-natal examinations
	1st	subsequent	Total	
Examinations by Municipal Midwives	782	5045	5827	850
Attendances at special L.A. " Blood " clinic for Rhesus factor and W.R.	327	—	327	—
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital Clinic*	996	7073	8069	909

*The figures for the Hospital clinic includes women from other areas.

SECTION VIII

Report of Senior Dental Officer.

As only one whole-time dental surgeon, instead of three, was employed throughout 1949, for the dental care of both expectant and nursing mothers and young children and the School Health Service, it was impossible to implement fully the scheme for dental inspection and treatment of all mothers and children under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. Only comparatively small numbers of mothers attending the ante-natal clinics and children attending the infant welfare clinics could, therefore, be referred to the Dental Clinic. The numbers dealt with are given in the following table. The number of mothers who were requested to attend the Dental Clinic was 504. Only 277 did so. Of these, 52 (19%) were found not to be in need of treatment, and 144 decided to attend their private dental practitioners or did not desire to have any treatment carried out. The remaining 81 received treatment at the Dental Clinic.

Nine patients were under treatment at the beginning of the year and 22 were still undergoing or awaiting treatment at the end of 1949.

Artificial dentures were provided for seven patients, necessitating the fitting of ten dentures. The mechanical work for denture cases is carried out by a local firm of technicians. Provision for X-ray examination of patients from the Dental Clinic is made at the General Hospital.

	Examined	Found to require treatment	Accepted treatment under Author- ity's Scheme	Treated	Made dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	277	225	81	68	55
Children under 5 years of age	11	9	9	9	8

	Extractions	Anæsth		Fillings	Scalings and Gum treatm't	Dressings	Other treatment	Radiographs	Dentures		Attendances for treatment
		Local	Gen.						Full	Part	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	44	4	18	75	22	10	30	—	3	7	124
Children under five	13	—	5	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	9

Owing to staff shortage, education in dental hygiene was only possible as advice to individual cases during inspection and treatment at the clinic.

SECTION IX

Domestic Help Service.

The Domestic Help Service was described in my report for 1948. The demand for domestic help continues to increase and it has been found impossible to meet all the requests for assistance. The approved establishment of domestic helps is 60 whole-time or the equivalent in part-time workers. Difficulty has been experienced in recruiting sufficient women of the right type for this work, and at the end of 1949 there were only 42 whole-time and 4 part-time helps on the staff. Consequently assistance to many householders has had to be curtailed, many elderly and infirm persons receiving assistance for only one or two half days each week.

The service has proved particularly helpful to senile and bedridden persons living alone and who are unable to look after themselves and their homes.

Approximately 54% of the persons assisted were chronic sick and aged and infirm; 49% were persons suffering from other illnesses, and 4% were maternity cases.

The Domestic Help Organiser supervises the domestic helps, investigates the needs and circumstances of applicants for assistance and recruits the personnel, etc.

No. of patients receiving help at 1/1/49	....	....	....	15
No. of new patients during the year	....	....	....	336
				<hr/>
Total No. of patients who received help during year	....	....	....	351
				<hr/>

No. of patients receiving help at 31/12/49	....	....	....	141
No. of Domestic Helps at 31/12/49	....	....	....
Whole-time....		....	....	42
Part-time	....	....	....	4

[illegible]

SECTION X

Home Nursing Service.

Difficulty was experienced during the year in obtaining sufficient nurses for home nursing, and for that reason proposals to expand the Home Nursing Service to provide more adequate nursing, particularly of acutely ill persons, could not be implemented.

The staff of the Home Nursing Service at 31st December, 1949, was a Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent and fourteen nurses. In addition to the Superintendent and Assistant, five nurses were district trained and on the register of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing; one was a general trained nurse; eight were State Enrolled Assistant Nurses. Of the State Enrolled Assistant Nurses, one was a male nurse. Three of the female nurses were employed only half-time.

The Local Health Authority is affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

The following statistics indicate the extent of the home nursing service provided during 1949. The 44,744 nursing visits made by the nurses to patients' homes indicate the hard work which was conscientiously undertaken by them.

SUMMARY.

Number of patients remaining on the Books, December 31st, 1948	....	194
Number of new patients during 1949	....	1,324
Total number of patients nursed	....	1,518
Total number of patients discharged and died	....	1,296
Number of patients remaining on the Books, December 31st, 1949	....	222
Total number of visits paid during 1949	....	44,744

METHOD OF DISCHARGE.

Number of patients convalescent	....	782
Number of patients died	....	272
Number of patients removed to Hospital	....	192
Number of patients removed from the Books for other causes	....	50

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES.

Medical	....	810
Surgical	....	318
Gynæcological	....	194
Maternity	....	2
		<hr/>
		1,324
		<hr/>

The above Classification includes:—

	Cases	Visits
Pneumonia	36	575
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	12	435
Surgical Tuberculosis	9	716
Obstetric	15	250
Measles	2	8
Scarlet Fever	1	4
Whooping Cough	1	3
Influenza	14	119
Discharging eyes—Infantile	18	275
Scabies	1	3
Cerebral	93	3,167
Carcinoma [†]	92	3,275
Acute Rheumatism....	3	103
Operation on the District	1	10
Children under 5 years	87	796
Children 5–14 years	25	361
	<u>410</u>	<u>10,100</u>

The 1,324 New Cases were referred by:—

Doctors	1,185
Victoria Hospital	3
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital	1
Public Health Department	42
Application by patients	91
Manchester Royal Infirmary	1
Blackburn Royal Infirmary....	1
	<u>1,324</u>

SECTION XI

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, a local health authority may with the approval of the Minister make arrangements for the purpose of the prevention of illness, the care of persons suffering from illness or mental defectiveness, or the after-care of such persons, and may recover from persons availing themselves of the services such charges (if any) as the authority consider reasonable.

The arrangements for after-care of tuberculous persons and persons suffering from mental illness or mental defectiveness are described in the Tuberculosis and Mental Health Sections of this report. The following-up of female cases and contacts of venereal disease is carried out by a Health Visitor at the request of the venereologist.

The almoner employed by the Hospital Management Committee, for the Burnley hospitals and medical practitioners refer cases requiring after-care or convalescent treatment, which does not entail medical and nursing care, to the Medical Officer of Health, and all such cases are visited by the Health Visiting staff. Services according to the needs of each case are provided, such as home nursing, domestic help or convalescent care.

Convalescent treatment was provided for 55 persons. In addition 3 mothers with 5 children were sent to the Brentwood Centre, Marple, which is administered by the Community Council of Lancashire, where, in addition to receiving Convalescent treatment, the mothers were given training and advice in homecraft. The recovery of charges from persons receiving convalescent treatment is based on the scale recommended by the Association of Municipal Corporations.

123 children of school age, selected through the School Health Service, each received two weeks convalescence in the Thursby Convalescent Home, Lytham-St.-Annes.

Nursing requisites are loaned to patients being nursed in their own homes. The equipment consists of invalid chairs, crutches, air-beds, air-rings, bed pans, mattresses, blankets, bed cradles, mackintosh sheeting, etc. These articles are issued from the District Nursing Home. A charge of 3d. a week is made for bed pans, urine bottles, etc., and 6d. a week for larger and more expensive articles, such as invalid chairs and air beds.

Maternity outfits are provided free of charge to all expectant mothers who require them for their confinements in their own homes.

Education of the public in the prevention of illness took the form of talks by members of the Health Department staff to various organisations, posters on hoardings, displays in the foyers of cinemas and issue of pamphlets.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47. It was not necessary to adopt the procedure laid down in Section 47, for the compulsory removal to and detention in a suitable hospital, or other place, of persons suffering from grave chronic disease or being aged and infirm or physically incapacitated, were living in insanitary conditions, and who were unable to devote to themselves or receive from other persons, proper care and attention.

Considerable attention was given to the circumstances under which aged and sick and infirm persons were living, many of them alone. Cases were reported by medical practitioners, neighbours, social welfare officers and voluntary agencies. Altogether 9 men and 42 women were brought to the notice of the Health Department and visited by health visitors. The average age of the men was 76 years and of the women 70 years. Home Nursing and domestic help was provided in suitable cases, and arrangements were made for the removal of 32 cases to the wards for the chronic sick in the General Hospital. Others were admitted to Part III accommodation in "Moorfields."

CONVALESCENT TREATMENT GIVEN DURING 1949.

No. of applications received during the year	....	....	....	70
No. of persons who received convalescent treatment	....	....	....	63
No. of persons awaiting treatment at 31/12/49	....	....	....	Nil
No. of cancellations	....	....	....	7

DETAILS OF PATIENTS WHO RECEIVED CONVALESCENT TREATMENT.

Name of Convalescent Home	Patients				Total	Total patient weeks.
	Adults M.	Adults F.	Children M.	Children F.		
" West Hill, Southport	1	10	—	—	11	22
" Parkside " Fellowship Guest House, Arnside	—	6	—	—	6	11
Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea	4	21	—	—	25	47
Grange-over-Sands Convalescent Home for Men	9	—	—	—	9	18
" Grey Court " Fellowship House, Hest Bank	—	2	—	—	2	3
St. Joseph's Convalescent Home for Children, Freshfield, Liverpool	—	—	—	1	1	2
Ormerod Home for Children, St. Annes- on-Sea....	—	—	1	—	1	1
Brentwood Centre, Marple	—	3	2	3	8	36
Totals	14	42	3	4	63	140 weeks

SECTION XII

Mental Health Service.

The arrangements for the administration of the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890–1930 and the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913–1918 made in pursuance of the Council's duties under the National Health Service Act, 1946 were described in my report for the year 1948.

The Medical Officers of the Local Authority who were engaged in the ascertainment of educationally subnormal children are also employed in the ascertainment and certification of mental defectives. As the Manchester Regional Hospital Board has not yet appointed a psychiatrist for the Burnley area, it has not been possible to implement the proposal that specialist medical officers would be available for consultation in cases of doubt where action under the Lunacy or Mental Deficiency Acts is proposed. In the meantime close co-operation is maintained with the psychiatrist who conducts a weekly out-patient clinic in one of the general hospitals in the area.

Two male duly authorised officers and a female mental health visitor, who is also appointed an authorised officer, are employed. The Occupation Centre for mental defectives, which is held in the basement of Salem Church, has a supervisor, an assistant supervisor and an assistant trainee. These premises are not suitable as an Occupation Centre, but no other premises suitable for the purpose have as yet been found.

The training given in the Occupation Centre includes simple handicrafts, such as rug making, knitting, simple embroidery and simple fretwork, organised games and rhythmical exercises. It has not been possible to include woodwork or other crafts for the older male defectives. No training of defectives in their own homes is undertaken.

The authorised officers, in addition to their statutory duties under the Lunacy and Mental Deficiency Acts, undertake Social welfare work, including the ascertainment of mental defectives, the supervision and after-care of persons suffering from mental illness or mental deficiency or who have been discharged or are on licence from institutions. They co-operate with the local office of the Ministry of Labour and make contact with employers to obtain suitable employment for defectives who are placed under Statutory Supervision or are discharged or on licence from institutions.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

I. PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES AS ON JANUARY 1ST, 1950.

(1) Number of ascertained Mental Defectives found to be " Subject to be dealt with "						M.	F.	Total
(a) In Institutions—under 16 years of age	....	....	....	....	....	11	3	14
aged 16 years and over	....	....	....	....	....	59	42	101
(b) Under Guardianship	....	....	....	....	....	—	—	—
(c) In " places of safety "	....	....	....	....	....	—	—	—
(d) Under Statutory Supervision—under 16 years of age						6	11	17
aged 16 years and over	....	....	....	....	....	14	13	27
(e) Action not yet taken under any one of above headings	....	....	....	....	....	1	—	1
Total ascertained cases found to be " subject to be dealt with "						91	69	160

No. of cases in (b) to (e) above awaiting removal to an Institution :—7 Males, 5 Females.

(2) Number of Mental Defectives not at present " Subject to be dealt with," but over whom some form of voluntary supervision is maintained:—

Under 16 years of age	....	....	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over	....	....	5	6	11
Total number of defectives (1) plus (2)	....	....	96	75	171

(3) Number of Mental Defectives receiving Training:—

(a) In day-training centres—Under 16 years of age	....	4	5	9
Aged 16 years and over	....	1	2	3
(b) At home	....	—	—	—
Total	....	5	7	12

Of the 115 in Institutions:—

45 were in Brockhall Institution.
47 were in Calderstones Institution.
19 were in other Institutions.
4 were out on licence.

No. of Reports sent to Mental Deficiency Institutions	....	71
No. of domiciliary visits made	....	385

II. PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES ASCERTAINED DURING THE YEAR 1949.

(1) Ascertainment.	....	....	....	....	....	M.	F.	T.
(a) Cases reported by the Local Education Authorities (Section 57, Education Act, 1944)—								
(i) under Section 57 (3)	....	....	....	....		6	—	6
(ii) under Section 57 (5)	....	....	....	....		1	—	1
(b) Other ascertained defectives reported during the year 1949 and ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with"	....	....	....	....	....	1	—	1
Total ascertained defectives to be "subject to be dealt with" during the year	....	....	....	....	....	8	—	8
(c) Other reported cases ascertained during 1949 who are not at present "subject to be dealt with"	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Total number of cases reported during the year	....					9	1	10

(2) Disposal of cases reported during the year.

(a) Ascertained defectives found to be "Subject to be dealt with"—								
(i) admitted to Institutions	....	....	....	....		2	—	2
(ii) placed under Guardianship	....	....	....	....		—	—	—
(iii) taken to "places of safety"	....	....	....	....		—	—	—
(iv) placed under Statutory Supervision	....	....	....	....		6	—	6
(v) died or removed from area	....	....	....	....		1	—	1
(vi) action not taken	....	....	....	....		—	—	—
Total	....					9	—	9

(b) Cases not at present "Subject to be dealt with"—

(i) placed under voluntary supervision	....	....				1	1	2
(ii) later found not to be defective	....	....	....			—	—	—
(iii) died or removed from area	....	....	....			—	—	—
(iv) action unnecessary		—	—	—
(v) action not yet taken		—	—	—
Total					1	1	2

Burnley cases	County cases	Total cases
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Occupational Centre—Salem School.

No. of persons on Register, 1st January, 1949....	13	9	22
No. of new admissions	1	5	6
No. of discharges	3	2	5
No. remaining on Register, 31st December, 1949	11	12	23
Average attendances during the year	10.10	8.13	18.23

Administration of Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts during the year 1949.

					Other Auth's	Burnley	Total
1.	No. of Patients admitted to Burnley General Hospital—						
(a)	Section 20.	Lunacy Act	....	....	64	74	138
(b)	Section 21.	Lunacy Act	....	....	50	3	53
(c)	Section 16.	Lunacy Act	....	....	18	19	37
	No. of Mental Patients admitted to other Mental Hospitals—						
(a)	Section 16.	Lunacy Act	....	....	39	14	53
2.	No. of Patients admitted to Mental Hospitals under Mental Treatment Act, 1930—						
(a)	Voluntary Patients	....	....	....	9	37	46
(b)	Temporary Patients	....	....	....	1	—	1
3.	No. of Patients discharged from Mental Hospitals—						
(a)	Under Lunacy Acts	....	....	....	50	56	106
(b)	Under the Mental Treatment Act, 1930.				5	27	32
	No. of Patients transferred to other Mental Hospitals						
	....	....	....	....	—	5	5
	No. of Patients died						
	....	....	....	....	9	30	39
4.	Total No. of Burnley Patients in Mental Hospitals at the end of the year 1949—						
(a)	Whittingham	....	....	....	....	....	131
(b)	Prestwich	....	....	....	....	....	10
(c)	Lancaster	....	....	....	....	....	63
(d)	Winwick	....	....	....	....	....	9
(e)	Rainhall	....	....	....	....	....	1
(f)	Burnley General Hospital (Mental Wards)					....	46
(g)	Other Mental Hospitals					....	3
						Total	263
5.	No. of Patients out on Licence from Mental Hospitals						
6.	No. of reports sent to Mental Hospitals						
7.	No. of Domiciliary visits						

SECTION XIII

Ambulance Service.

By agreement with the Lancashire County Council, the Burnley Ambulance service continues to provide transport for patients from the neighbouring parishes of Worsthorne, Cliviger, Habergham Eaves and Higham.

Although the mileage run by the ambulances continues to be much in excess of the combined mileage of the ambulances before the National Health Service Act came into operation, there is now less abuse of the service by patients who could travel by means of public transport, and hospital staffs are more considerate in ensuring that unnecessary calls are not made for the transport of out-patients or for persons being discharged from hospital.

The fleet consists of seven ambulances and one sitting case car (shooting brake type). Two ambulances were purchased in 1949, and a third and the sitting case car were obtained in 1950. One worn out ambulance was disposed of at the end of 1949, another will be disposed of at an early date. Three of the remaining vehicles are between 15 and 18 years old and are worn out. It is hoped to replace two of these by new vehicles in 1951.

The temporary ambulance station in Yorkshire Street is unsatisfactory owing to the insufficiency of properly enclosed and heated accommodation for the vehicles. It is proposed to provide a permanent ambulance station in the new central garage for all the local authority's vehicles which will be built in due course in Aqueduct Street.

The ambulance staff consists of one ambulance officer and 17 driver-attendants.

Ambulance Statistics for 1949:—

	Calls received					Cases Moved					Mileage Run		
	Emer- gency	I.D.	Others		Total	Emer- gency	I.D.	Others		Total	Amb.	Car.	Total
			Amb.	Car.				Amb.	Car.				
Burnley	864	210	8,817	40	9,931	865	214	10,569	50	11,698	85,118	1,767	86,885
Lancs. C.C....	43	199	195	1	438	41	205	193	1	440	4,478½	61	4,539½
Total	907	409	9,012	41	10,369	906	419	10,762	51	12,138	89,596½	1,828	91,424½

SECTION XIV

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

No changes were made during 1949 in the sources of supply, methods of treatment or distribution of water.

The consumption of water during the year was 1,156,614,647 gallons—approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons less than in the previous year.

The supply of water is ample for the needs of the town. The rainfall, as measured at four different points on the gathering grounds, showed an average of 46.08 inches in the year. The lowest amount measured was 42.00 inches and the highest 49.77 inches.

40 samples of water were submitted to both chemical and bacteriological analyses. These were mainly samples taken from house taps at different parts of the town and represented supplies from the mixed supply of Heckenhurst reservoir and the direct supplies from Cant Clough and Swinden reservoirs. On both chemical and bacteriologist standards, the samples were satisfactory. No presumptive B. Coli was present in 100 c.c. of the original water, with the exception of the water from one reservoir, which, in October, showed slight deterioration in chemical quality and the presence of Type I B. Coli. This was considered to be due to the low state of the reservoir and the temporary shortage of water which caused the flushing of the mains to be curtailed. Within a short time, the supply was again entirely satisfactory.

Public Baths.

The three public baths both contain slipper baths and swimming baths. Twenty-three samples of swimming baths' water were examined bacteriologically and eight chemically during the year, and on each occasion it was found that chlorination maintained the water in a highly satisfactory condition.

Drainage and Sewage.

The work of providing enlarged and improved sewers for the Fulfilledge district, which commenced in the autumn of 1946, was completed during 1949.

Public Cleansing.

Collection and disposal of Refuse.—No alterations have been made during 1949.

Amount of Refuse dealt with during the year ended 31st March, 1950.

				Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Refuse Collected	....	....	....	23,352	9	2
Disposal of Refuse:—						
(a) By Salvage	....	....	....	3,877	4	3
(b) By Combustion	....	....	....	6,497	0	3
(c) Screened dust, clinker, etc., tipped				12,978	4	0
(d) Clinker tipped resulting from (b)				1,573	2	0

Receptacles for Refuse in use during 1949.

No. of Dwellings	No. of Dustbins
28,442	30,101

General Sanitary Inspection.

During 1949 a full staff of Sanitary Inspectors was maintained and it was possible to carry out much routine work which had fallen in arrears. Considerable delay, however, is still being experienced in having repairs effected owing to shortage of materials and labour.

Five thousand, eight hundred and twenty-seven complaints were received and dealt with.

	No.
Visits to Factories with Mechanical Power	317
„ Factories without Mechanical Power	515
„ Bakeries	486
„ Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops	191
„ Milk and Grocers' Shops	24
„ Ice Cream Manufactories and Shops	260
„ Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' Premises	66
„ Butchers, Blood Boilers and Food Preparers	18
„ Milliners and Dressmakers	3
„ Other Dress Trades	2
„ Hairdressers and Barbers	6
„ Marine Store and Offensive Trades	19
„ Stable and Manure Pits	44
„ Premises where Animals are kept	13
„ Common Lodging Houses	46
„ Canal Boats	2

	No.
Visits to Back-to-Back and Single Dwellings	17
„ Tents, Vans, etc.	64
„ Houses Let in Lodgings	138
„ Other Dwellings	12,512
„ Reported Dirty Dwellings	108
„ Old Property re Alterations	42
„ Premises where Nuisances exist	10,201
„ Alleged Overcrowded Houses	23
„ Colliery Tips	160
Drains Tested	294
„ Legal Notices Served	1,700
No. of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisance	2,637
No. of Verbal Notices Given	569
No. of Defects Reported to Borough Surveyor	112
No. of Defects Reported to Cleansing Department....	312
No. of Defects Reported to Highways Department	1,488
Interviews with Owners, Agents, etc., re Property....	900
Interviews with Firemen	36
Inspections, re Rats and Mice Infestations	127
Visits to School Premises	28
„ Theatres and Cinemas	12
„ Public Institutions	2
„ Under Shops Act	177
Defects found and dealt with	6,520
Defects Remedied during the year	5,893
Defects of various kinds on the books of the Department at the end of the year	3,113

Legal Notices served during the Year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—

Section 93—General Nuisances	563
Section 39—Unsatisfactory Drainage	503
Section 45—Closets requiring repair	152
Section 56—Unsatisfactory Yard Drainage	29
Section 75—Defective Dustbins	125
Section 103—Smoke Nuisances	3

BURNLEY CORPORATION ACT, 1925—

Section 53—Defective Drains	325
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SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year 511 observations of one half hour duration were taken of factory chimneys, and the results notified to the firms concerned. In three cases the Byelaw standard of two minutes " Black " smoke was exceeded, there being emissions of $13\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 minutes' black smoke.

Fifty-six letters were sent in accordance with the Council's resolution, which is to the effect that the Town Clerk shall communicate with those firms whose chimneys emit an amount of " moderate " smoke in excess of 6 minutes, or " black " smoke in excess of 1 minute.

Results of Observations.

			Black	Moderate	Light or none
Total Smoke in minutes ....	....	....	33	1,237	14,024
Average Smoke in minutes	....	....	0.06	2.49	27.45

Officials of the Ministry of Fuel and Power worked in close co-operation with the Sanitary Inspectors and a considerable amount of time has been spent at several plants in an endeavour to promote smokeless combustion. It is hoped that the continuance of this work will lead to an amelioration in the prevailing atmospheric conditions.

In the latter part of 1949, a Smoke Abatement Advisory Committee was formed, consisting of representatives of Burnley County Borough, Burnley Rural District, employers and employees organisations and persons with technical knowledge from the Municipal College, the gas, electrical and coal industries. A course of evening lectures, illustrated by cinema films, with emphasis on the practical aspect of furnace stoking, was given in the Municipal College to about 50 stokers from local factories.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Common Lodging Houses.

At the end of the year there were 7 houses registered, the total accommodation being 218 males. 41 visits were made and 22 defects found.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There were 20 houses in Burnley registered as Houses Let in Lodgings which are divided in separate tenements, as follows:—

One-roomed	....	....	....	....	....	....	79
Two-roomed	....	....	....	....	....	....	29
Three-roomed	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
Four-roomed	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
							124

Visits Paid ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	138
Defects found .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	87
Defects remedied ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
Verbal and Informal Notices .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
Statutory Notices ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—

OCCUPANTS—On making an informal census at the end of the year, it was estimated that 250 persons occupied the houses let in lodgings. This represents 2·01 persons per tenement and 1·34 persons per room.

ADULTS—Males ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	99
Females....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	93
Infants, under 1 year ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	51
Children, aged 1 to 10 years .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
								<hr/> 250 <hr/>

Offensive Trades.

The following is a list of the Offensive Trades carried on in Burnley:—

Gut Scraper .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Marine Stores .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Tripe Boilers .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Fellmonger .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Tanner ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Fat Melter .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
								<hr/> 8 <hr/>

Inspections, 19. Defects found, 7.
Verbal Reminders and Informal Notices, 6.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No action has had to be taken under these Acts.

Stable Middens.

No. of Middens, 60 Inspections, 44. Defects found, 18.
 Informal Notices, 15. Statutory Notices, 1.

No. of times manure pits sprayed to destroy larvæ of flies, 267.

General Inspection of Working Class Dwellings.

Eight hundred and sixty-five visits were paid to back-to-back and single houses, 138 to houses let in lodgings, and 12,512 to other dwellings.

Dirty Houses.

Eighty-three houses were suspected of being dirty, and 39 were found to be so on inspection. Warnings were given on each occasion and it was not necessary to take legal action.

Sanitary Accommodation.

The total number and types of closets in the Borough at the end of 1949 are as follows:—

Clean Water Closets	....	....	....	....	....	16,910
Waste Water Closets	....	....	....	....	....	17,146
Latrines (243) with Closets	....	....	....	....	....	999
Privies	....	....	....	....	....	164

In only eight dwellinghouses (apart from farms) having clean water closets, do the closets drain to cesspools.

During the financial year assistance was given in connection with 96 conversions of waste-water closets.

The total number of closets not on the water-carriage system is 164 of which 148 are pails and 16 tanks. The Cleansing Department is responsible for the emptying of 116 of these.

Shops Act, 1936 (Section 10).

No. of Combined Shops and Dwellinghouses in Borough	1,802
No. of Shops only	766
Total inspection of Shops	736
Inspections specifically for purposes of Section 10	177
Shops not found to comply with Section 10	36

Offices.

The present establishment of Sanitary Inspectors is not such as to enable inspection of offices to be undertaken in addition to the other duties of the Inspectors.

Camping Sites.

There are no seasonal camping sites within the Borough.

Inspection of Bakeries.

During the routine inspection of premises in which food is prepared 486 visits were made to bakehouses. The standard of cleanliness of these was found to be generally satisfactory.

DETAILS OF INSPECTION AND DEFECTS FOUND:—

Number on Register	....	....	....	....	....	199
Number of Inspections made	....	....	....	....	....	486
Verbal Notices	....	....	....	....	....	133
Informal (written) Notices	....	....	....	....	....	37
Legal Notices	....	....	....	....	....	—
Number of Defects	....	....	....	....	....	264

(These included 73 where limewashing was required).

Fish and Chip Shops.

No. of fish frying businesses at 31st December, 1949	....	....	....	....	....	78
No. of Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	191
Defects found	....	....	....	....	....	125
Informal Notices	....	....	....	....	....	11
Verbal Notices	....	....	....	....	....	43

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

Three rat catchers work under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, who is the official responsible for the administration of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

The occupiers of premises are legally responsible for clearing their buildings of rats, but the rat catchers carry out the treatment on request, no charge being made for private dwellings, and actual time and cost of materials are charged in the case of business premises.

Applications for assistance received	....	....	....	292
Visits paid by Rat Catchers to dwellinghouses			....	2,558
Visits paid by Rat Catchers to business premises			....	4,383
Special Inspections by Sanitary Inspectors	....		....	127
Estimated number of rats destroyed	....	....	....	897

During the year the sewers received two maintenance treatments for destruction of rats. 2,689 manholes were baited and of these, 1,008 showed pre-bait takes of which 859 were complete takes.

Co-operation has continued to be forthcoming from the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, who have expressed their satisfaction at the manner in which the work has been carried out. The cost during the year was approximately £291 of which half is recoverable from the Ministry, and half from the Sewers Department.

Sanitary Conditions of Schools.

All the schools in the town are supplied with water from the town's mains.

A report on the sanitary condition of the schools is given in my Annual Report for 1949 as School Medical Officer. The Sanitary Inspectors made 28 visits to schools, mainly to inspect the sanitary conveniences.

It was not necessary to close any school in the Borough on account of Infectious Disease during 1949.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors), during 1949.

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Number of Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.....	320	515	43	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.....	495	317	40	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).....	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	815	832	83	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Insp. (4)	Referred By H.M. Insp. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	113	85	—	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)....	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	6	5	—	4	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	210	136	—	9	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	—	1	—
Other offences (not incl. offences relating to outwork)	152	101	—	—	—
TOTAL	483	329	—	16	—

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111).

NIL.

SECTION XV

HOUSING.

Types of Dwellinghouses in the Borough at the end of 1949:—

Houses with through ventilation	....	....	....	....	25,853
Combined houses and shops	....	....	....	....	1,802
Houses without through ventilation:—					
(a) Back-to-Back....	....	....	....	....	718
(b) Single Houses....	....	....	....	....	147
(c) Single-roomed dwellings	....	....	....	....	9
(d) Cellar dwellings	....	....	....	....	4
Vans and Sheds....	....	....	....	....	—
					<hr/> 28,533 <hr/>

Houses Inspected and Recorded.

The total houses recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, up to the end of 1949 was 15,275.

HOUSES WITHOUT THROUGH VENTILATION:—

Total number of back-to-back houses, single houses, single-roomed dwellings and cellar dwellings	....	....	....	878
Total number of back-to-back and single houses closed, converted to through houses, or demolished during 1949	....	....	....	34
Number of back-to-back and single houses which were included in confirmed Orders under the 5-year programme, but not yet demolished	....	....	....	3

Fitness of Houses.

It has not been possible to take further action in regard to houses in areas which were scheduled for clearance or improvement prior to 1940 and which are still inhabited. The condition of these houses has deteriorated still more. In addition, owing to the delays in having essential repairs to tenant property carried out, many more houses are now in a very bad state of repair and an increasing number are becoming unfit for habitation. No overcrowding survey has been carried out for many years, but it is known that in many houses containing more than one family proper separation of the sexes is impossible.

Eradication of Bugs.

38 houses (one being a Council house) were disinfested by insecticides, and the furniture, etc., of one family was disinfested by hydrocyanide gas prior to removal to a new Council house.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1949.

NUMBER OF HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Total number (including (b))	164
(1) By Corporation	144
(2) By private enterprise	20
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts	Nil.

1. UNFIT DWELLINGHOUSES.

(I.) INSPECTION:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	704
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	2,201
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	2
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	2
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	19
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the pre- ceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	685

(II.) REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES—

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	395
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(III.) ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 None

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	293
--	-----

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—

(a) By Owners	224
(b) By Local Authority, in default of Owners	None

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which demolition orders were made	16
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	5

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which closing orders were made	3
---	---

(IV). OVERCROWDING:—

No reliable information is available of the extent of overcrowding, as surveys have not been carried out for a number of years.

SECTION XVI

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Report by the Veterinary Officer on Meat Inspection.

PUBLIC ABATTOIRS.

41,301 animals were slaughtered in the Abattoirs during 1949. Of these, 8,098 were cattle. This is a further increase on last year's record and is almost double the number of cattle slaughtered in 1944. Of this number 3,704 (or 45·7%) were cows, in which the incidence of disease is high, necessitating meticulous post-mortem examinations to ensure the rejection of all diseased parts.

The out-of-date layout of the beef slaughter rooms at the Abattoirs not only restricts output, and thereby necessitates the importation at certain times into the district, of English meat slaughtered at other centres, but entails the slaughter of animals and the dressing of carcasses under conditions which do not comply with the Model Bye-laws of the Ministry of Health. The Markets Committee should consider, without further delay, modification of the existing buildings, to allow for slaughtering and dressing of animals to be carried out under better methods of hygiene, and enable the work to be done more economically. Considerable saving in both man-power and overhead cost would be effected. In addition it would then be possible to segregate diseased from sound carcasses, an essential condition, not possible under present conditions.

The incidence of disease found on post-mortem inspection of cattle slaughtered at the Abattoirs during the years 1945 to 1949 was:—

INCIDENCE OF DISEASE IN CATTLE.

Year	Conditions other than Tuberculosis		Tuberculosis only	
	Cattle (Excluding Cows)	Cows	Cattle (Excluding Cows)	Cows
1945	44·72%	62·91%	10·15%	48·15%
1946	57·93%	65·63%	11·97%	50·54%
1947	60·18%	74·83%	13·27%	55·99%
1948	68·13%	76·72%	9·26%	45·08%
1949	75·14%	81·18%	9·15%	45·03%

Whilst the incidence of tuberculosis continues to show a slight decline, there is an increase in disease arising from other causes. In particular there is a marked increase in the incidence of acetonæmia, which was at one time a comparatively rare condition in cattle slaughtered for food. This disease is undoubtedly due to mineral deficiency and we are now probably seeing the results of reduced application of fertiliser to land during the war years. An abnormally dry year no doubt also reduced the mineral content of pasturage.

Particulars of the extent of disease found on post-mortem examination of the various types of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoirs during the year 1949 are as follows:—

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.

Animals Slaughtered and Examined	Horses	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
	207	4,394	3,704	2,342	30,447	180	41,301

DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

Whole Carcases Condemned	2	—	20	26	28	6	82
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	11	3,328	2,987	3	3,218	18	9,565
Percentage of number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis	6.28%	75.74%	81.18%	1.24%	10.65%	13.33%	23.35%

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.

Animals Slaughtered and Examined	Horses	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Whole Carcases Condemned	—	17	129	12	1	1	160
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	385	1,539	—	—	25	1,949
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	9·15%	45·03%	0·51%	·003%	14·44%	5·10%

The amount of meat found to be diseased and unfit for human consumption in the course of post-mortem examination of the animals referred to above during 1949, was—

	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
On account of Tuberculosis	70	19	2	22
On account of other conditions	43	3	1	17
	114	3	0	11

The amount condemned is nearly 20 tons more than the amount for the year 1948.

Much time has also to be devoted to the examination of considerable quantities of imported frozen and canned meats passing through the Ministry of Food Depot adjoining the Abattoirs. The amount of meat found unsound in the course of such examination is included in the following figures.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938, Sections 8 to 19.

Visits made to premises where food is prepared, stored or sold were as follows:—

Abattoirs	....	....	1,322	Butcher's Shops	....	....	175
Fish Shops	....	....	34	Greengrocers	....	....	116
Grocers, etc.	....	....	87	Wholesale premises	....	....	64
Market Stalls	....	....	388	Dairies....	....	....	46
Cold Stores	....	....	16	Other Premises	....	....	382

Number of infringements found during the above visits was 101.

Food found not to be fit for human consumption:—

Meat (Imported and cooked)	4,344 lbs.	Dried Fruits	....	....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Tinned Meats	.... 1,838 lbs.	Tea	....	....	646 lbs.
Tinned fish	.... 625 tins.	Cereals....	....	....	477 lbs.
Tinned Milk	.... 2,162 tins	Biscuits, cakes	....	....	6 lbs.
Tinned Fruits	.... 518 lbs.	Butter, margarine	....	1,011 lbs.	
Tinned soups, vegs., etc.	.... 1,739 tins	Cheese....	....	....	48 lbs.
Fresh eggs	.... 48	Jams, Syrup	....	....	205 lbs.
Fruit Juice	.... 80 bottles	Chocolate	....	....	18 lbs.
Pickles, etc.	.... 358 bottles	Puddings, sundry	....	....	51 lbs.
Fish (fresh)	.... 2,278 lbs.	Sugar	....	....	10 lbs.
Poultry	.... 30 lbs.	Bacon	....	....	96 lbs.
Bottled fruit....	.... 388 bottles	Sundries	....	....	7 lbs.

Total weight—8 tons, 8 cwt., 0 qrs., 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924.

Cases dealt with under these regulations numbered 38, the greater number being in connection with the production or distribution of meat.

Diseases of Animals Act, 1894–1927 (Duties of Local Authority).

Number of inspections carried out	....	....	56
Number of infringements found	....	....	28
Number of verbal notices	....	....	28
Number of notices served	....	....	11
Proceedings taken....	....	....	5

Tuberculosis Orders, 1938/46.

Proceedings were taken against a producer who was found to have two cows affected with tuberculosis of the udder, within three months of a caution being administered in respect of a previous animal.

Sheep Scab Order, 1938.

250 sheep were dipped and placed under movement restriction.

Swine Fever, Order 1938.

Two suspected outbreaks of the disease occurred in piggeries during the year under review.

Poultry—Fowl Pest Order.

Three suspected outbreaks of the disease were investigated during the year 1949.

Anthrax Order, 1938.

One suspected outbreak was investigated but found not to be anthrax.

Milk Supply.

The desire of the public for tuberculin tested milk has increased steadily in recent years and at one period early in 1949, the supply of this type of milk was insufficient to meet the demand. This stimulated several producers to change over to "attested" herds and some retail dairymen to obtain increased supplies of this quality of milk.

508 samples of milk were submitted to bacteriological examination and/or for the phosphatase test. Details are given below.

Laboratory Examination of Milk Samples, for Cleanliness, etc.

	Un-designated	Accredited	Tuberculin Tested	Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised			Pasteurised		
	Methylene Blue Reductase & Coli Tests	Methylene Blue Reductase & Coli Tests	Methylene Blue Reductase & Coli Tests	Half Hour Methylene Blue Test	B. Coli	Phosphatase Test	Half Hour Methylene Blue Test	B. Coli	Phosphatase Test
Satisfactory	42	43	146	21	17	21	68	57	65
Unsatisfactory	43	9	49	1	5	—	—	11	—

Examination of Milk Samples for Tubercle Bacilli.

Of 121 samples of milk, obtained in course of delivery, which were submitted to biological examination, 4 undesignated samples were found to be positive. No designated milk contained tubercle bacilli.

Farms and Cowsheds.

On the 1st October, 1949, the supervision of premises where milk is produced and the registration of producers passed from local authorities to the Ministry of Agriculture. At the 30th September, milk was being produced on 25 of the 30 farm premises within the Borough, and of these 4 produced accredited and 9 tuberculin tested milk. During 87 inspections, 27 nuisances were found.

Persons registered to sell milk at 31st December, 1949.

(a) Premises inside the Borough.

Dairymen	....	....	....	....	5
Producer-retailers	....	....	....	....	20*
Shops selling bottled milk only	....	....	....	....	476

(b) Premises outside the Borough.

Dairymen	....	....	....	....	3
Producer-retailers	....	....	....	....	73*

* Figures for producer-retailers, to 30th September, 1949.

Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Dealers Licences for Tuberculin-Tested Milk	9
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Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Pasteurisers' Licences	....	....	....	....	2
Dealers' Licences for Pasteurised Milk	....	....	....	....	11
Dealers' Licences for Sterilised Milk	....	....	....	....	219

When the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944 came into operation on 1st October, 1949, the Ministry of Agriculture became responsible for the registration of all dairy farms and of persons carrying on the trade of a dairy farmer. The Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 to 1946, provided for the granting of supplementary licences by local authorities to producers who retailed milk in their areas. These Orders were revoked by the Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, which came into operation on 1st October, 1949. Consequently supplementary licences for producers to retail designated milks are no longer required.

In addition, the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 revoked the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, which placed an obligation on every person selling milk, whether of his own production or not, to be also registered in the area of every local authority in which he retailed it.

The position now is that one registration only, as a dairy farmer, from the Ministry of Agriculture is all that any producer of milk requires. This registration permits him to sell milk anywhere. Consequently local authorities now have no official knowledge of the various producers who may be retailing milk in their areas. This position is obviously very unsatisfactory, as it is the duty of a local authority to ensure by sampling that the milk which is retailed in their area is both free from disease and of a quality to satisfy legal requirements, in addition to ensuring that the methods under which it is in fact distributed are such as to comply with the regulations appertaining to milk and dairies. This, in my view, is a serious defect in the present milk legislation.

Agriculture Act, 1937.

The Veterinary Officer, acting as an Inspector for the Ministry of Agriculture, made 102 visits to farms and inspected 1,888 cattle, of which 48 were found to be diseased. Of 57 samples of milk, taken during these inspections, and examined for tubercle bacilli, 8 were found to be positive. Of 17 samples of bovine sputa, 9 were found to be positive.

Sixteen bovine animals were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Orders, 8 being from herds within the Borough.

ICE CREAM.

Chemical Analysis.

Ministry of Food Circular No. 3/49, dated 1st April, 1949, indicated that additional supplies of sugar, and, in certain cases, fats, would be available to ice cream manufacturers, who would undertake to make a product having a minimum fat content of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Local authorities were asked to co-operate with the Ministry in securing compliance with this requirement by notifying results of all chemical analyses. These reports are rendered monthly to the Ministry.

The sixty-four samples of ice cream examined by the Public Analyst gave the following results:—

Less than 2.5% fat	....	....	....	....	6
From 2.5 to 5.0% fat	....	....	....	....	30
From 5.0 to 10.0% fat	....	....	....	....	18
Over 10.0% fat	....	....	....	....	10

In all cases of low fat content, manufacturers were notified, their attention being directed to the Ministry Circular.

Bacteriological Examination.

25 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year, and the following results were returned:—

	Methylene Blue Test								
	Provisional Grades								
	With no B. Coli present				Containing B. Coli				
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
	Number of samples in each grade	6	5	2	2	0	2	4	4

Investigations were made into the methods of sterilisation and manufacture when B. Coli was present, and further samples taken, with satisfactory results.

During the year seven firms used the hot mix method of manufacture and one firm used the cold mix method.

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1949.

Analysis of Samples of Food.

Nature of Sample	Formal		Informal		Total	
	Genuine	Adult- erated	Genuine	Adult- erated	Genuine	Adult- erated
Aislet	—	—	1	—	1	—
Banana Twist	—	—	1	—	1	—
Beer.....	—	—	3	—	3	—
Bile Pills	—	—	1	—	1	—
Bismuth and Soda Mixture	—	—	1	—	1	—
Christmas Pudding	—	—	2	—	2	—
Coffee Extract	—	—	1	—	1	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence	—	—	1	—	1	—
Custard Powder	—	—	2	—	2	—
Drywite	—	—	1	—	1	—
Flour (Self-Raising) ..	—	—	1	—	1	—
Fruit Loaf	1	—	—	—	1	—
Gin	3	—	—	—	3	—
Glycerine, Lemon and Honey	—	—	1	—	1	—
Ground Ginger	—	—	1	—	1	—
Halibut Liver Oil Capsules	—	—	1	—	1	—
Honey Lumps	—	—	1	—	1	—
Ice Cream	—	—	63	1	63	1
Influenza and "Cold" Mixtures and Syrups ..	—	1	8	1	8	2
Jams (various)	—	—	10	1	10	1
Marmalade	—	—	1	—	1	—
Meat Paste	—	—	1	—	1	—
Meat Pies	6	—	7	—	13	—
Milk	100	11	21	2	121	13
Mincemeat	—	—	1	—	1	—
Port	1	—	—	—	1	—
Pudding Mixture (sweetened)	—	—	1	—	1	—
Rock	—	—	1	—	1	—
Rum	6	—	1	—	7	—
Sausages—Beef	7	13	14	5	21	18
Liver	—	—	1	—	1	—
Pork.....	—	—	—	2	—	2
Savoury Links	—	—	1	—	1	—
Tomato	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sponge Pudding	—	—	1	—	1	—
Sugar Wheat Puffies	—	—	1	—	1	—
Throat Tablets	—	—	1	—	1	—
Whisky	8	—	—	—	8	—
	132	26	153	12	285	38

Particulars of FORMAL Samples Adulterated or Below Standard.

SAMPLE	RESULT	ACTION TAKEN
Milk.....	1.06% added water	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk.....	1.18% added water	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk.....	5.87% added water	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk.....	3.06% added water	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk.....	5.53% added water	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk.....	2.82% added water	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk.....	3.41% added water	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk.....	1.9% added water	Vendor cautioned.
Milk.....	3.0% fat deficiency	Warning letter sent.
Milk.....	7.0% fat deficiency	Warning letter sent.
Milk.....	10.0% fat deficiency.....	Vendor cautioned.
Tomato Sausage	No meat content	Vendor cautioned— product to be desig- nated " Tomato Savoury."
Beef Sausage	10% meat deficiency	Warning letter sent.
Beef Sausage	10% meat deficiency	Warning letter sent.
Beef Sausage	14% meat deficiency	Warning letter sent.
Beef Sausage	10% meat deficiency	Warning letter sent.
Beef Sausage	10% meat deficiency	Warning letter sent.
Beef Sausage	4% meat deficiency	Warning letter sent.
Beef Sausage	16% meat deficiency	Warning letter sent.
Beef Sausage	2% meat deficiency	Vendor Warned.
Beef Sausage	28% meat deficiency	Vendor prosecuted.
Beef Sausage	6% meat deficiency	Vendor warned.
Beef Sausage	10% meat deficiency	Warning letter sent.
Beef Sausage	4% meat deficiency	Vendor warned.
Beef Sausage	26% meat deficiency	Vendor prosecuted.
Children's Cough Sedative	Devoid of Vitamin C claimed on label	Retails warned. Stock withdrawn from sale. Wholesalers notified— to investigate and pre- vent recurrence.

Particulars of INFORMAL Samples Adulterated or Below Standard.

SAMPLE	RESULT	ACTION TAKEN.
Milk.....	16% Added Water	Reported to Food Office —consignment seized by Food Enforcement Officer.
Milk (Sterilized).....	High acidity causing bitter flavour ; presence of spore- bearing bacteria.....	Dairy and other L.A. notified. Further samples proved satis- factory.
Beef Sausage	52% meat deficiency	Unsuccessful attempts made to obtain formal sample.
Beef Sausage	30% meat deficiency	Formal sample taken.
Beef Sausage	46% meat deficiency	Formal sample taken.
Beef Sausage	40% meat deficiency	Formal sample taken.
Beef Sausage	30% meat deficiency	Formal sample taken.
Pork Sausage.....	14% meat deficiency	Formal sample taken.
Pork Sausage.....	10% meat deficiency	Formal sample taken.
Ice Cream	Excessive amount of zinc.....	Process investigated and faulty procedure rectified.
Raspberry Jam	Excessive amount of sulphur dioxide	Warning letter sent.
Children's Cough Sedative	Devoid of Vitamin C claimed on label	Formal samples taken.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1949.

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Case No.	Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings were taken	Offence	Result
1	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling beef sausages—28% meat deficiency	Vendor fined £5, plus £3/14/6 costs.
2	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling beef sausages—26% meat deficiency	Vendor fined £2, plus £3/3/0 costs.
3	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling milk containing 1·06% added water	Case proved, dismissed under Probation of offenders Act.
4	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling milk containing 1·18% added water	Case proved, dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act.
5	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling milk containing 5·87% added water	Vendor fined £2/2/0, plus £3/3/0 costs.
6	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling milk containing 3·06% added water	Vendor fined £2/2/0, plus £3/3/0 costs.
7	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling milk containing 5·53% added water	Vendor fined £2/2/0, plus £3/3/0 costs.
8	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling milk containing 2·82% added water	Vendor fined £2/2/0, plus £3/3/0 costs.
9	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling milk containing 3·41% added water	Vendor fined £2/2/0, plus £3/3/0 costs.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1949—continued.

Case No.	Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings were taken	Offence	Result
10	Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order 1931	Improper Construction of vehicle	Dismissed on payment of costs.
11	Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order 1931	Improper Construction of Vehicle	Dismissed on payment of costs.
12	Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order 1931	Failure to provide proper side-rails	Dismissed on payment of costs.
13	Tuberculosis Orders, 1938 to 1946	Failure to report animal suspected to be tuberculous	Fined £5/0/0 plus £2/2/0 costs.
14	Tuberculosis Orders, 1938 to 1946	Failure to report animal with indurated udder	Fined £5/0/0, plus £2/2/0 costs.

SECTION XVII

The Weather of 1949 compared with 1948.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT QUEEN'S PARK.

			Average 40 years.
Sunshine:	1949	1948	1908-1947
Total	1301.2 hrs.	1159.8 hrs.	1074.1 hrs.
No. of days bright sunshine	276	265	269
Highest amount in 24 hours	14.0 hours (22nd June)	14.2 hours (16th, 17th, 18th May)	15.3 hours (7/6/21 and 29/6/21)
Rainfall:			
Total fall....	38.91 ins.	40.11 ins.	42.31 ins.
No. of days rain	197	207	210
Highest amount in a day	1.358 ins. (17th Oct.)	1.323 ins. (2nd June)	2.420 ins. (9/10/41)
Temperature:			
Mean Temperature in Shade	4.74°	48.3°	47.2°
Mean Range	13.3°	12.1°	12.4°
Mean of Earth Therm, 1 foot	49.9°	48.9°	47.7°
Mean of Earth Therm, 4 feet	50.1°	49.2°	48.8°
No. of days ground frost	115	112	112
Relative Humidity:			
Mean	80.3%	81.4%	82.2%

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution.

The following are average monthly figures of pollution of the atmosphere at three sites in the Borough.

	Gannow Baths	Site of Gauge. Bank Hall Hosp.	I.D. Hosp.
	Tons per sq. mile	Tons per sq. mile	Tons per sq. mile
COMPOSITION OF UNDISSOLVED MATTER:—			
Soluble in CS ₂ (tarry matter)	0.26	0.29	0.27
Combustible matter insoluble CS ₂	5.39	10.72	2.11
Ash	6.01	11.40	2.89
Total undissolved matter	11.58	22.42	5.28
Total dissolved matter	8.56	9.70	6.27
Total Deposit equivalent to English tons per sq. mile ..	20.14	32.12	11.55
Sulphate as SO ₄ ²⁻	3.26	4.33	2.26
Chlorine as Cl ¹	1.87	1.56	1.60

MEAN METEOROLOGICAL READINGS, RECORDED AT QUEEN'S PARK, 1949.

LAT.: 53° 47' 30 N. LONG.: 2° 14' 30 W. Barometer Cistern 458 feet above Mean Sea Level.

THERMOMETERS.										RAINFALL				BRIGHT SUNSHINE				DIRECTION OF THE WIND AT 9 A.M. G.M.T.												
Mean Air Pressure at Mean Sea Level		IN SCREEN			IN GROUND			Mean Relative Humidity				Total Fall		Most in a day		Total Am-ount		Daily Mean		Most in a day		No. of Days of:								
		Absolute Extremes of Temperature		Mean Min. on Grass		Mean 1 foot																						Mean 4 feet		
		Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Temp	Highest	Date	Lowest	Date	%	M.M.	M.M.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Am-ount	Day of month	Am-ount	Day of month	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm			
1948	Mbrs.	inches																												
Jan. ...	1021.5	30.155	45.0°	37.0°	41.0°	51°	6.7/1/49	22°	4/1/49	28.6°	39.2°	42.7°	90.2	61.0	11.7	7/1/49	14	17.05	0.55	4.2	24/1/49	3	6	9	4	1	—	3	1	4
Feb. ...	1024.4	30.252	46.0°	35.0°	40.5°	53°	15/2/49	22°	5/2/49	27.3°	38.1°	41.6°	83.1	85.3	16.7	22/2/49	23	63.7	2.3	6.4	21/2/49	6	5	11	—	—	—	2	2	2
March ...	1022.6	30.198	45.0°	32.0°	38.5°	59°	24/3/49	19°	11/3/49	26.1°	39.6°	41.6°	82.3	41.2	7.2	3/3/49	23	121.7	3.9	9.0	30/3/49	4	4	4	—	1	—	5	5	8
April ...	1011.8	29.881	54.0°	41.0°	47.5°	75°	15/4/49	30°	9/4/49	35.4°	47.1°	44.9°	77.9	88.4	17.8	5/4/49	28	125.9	4.2	11.1	26/4/49	3	1	3	—	—	3	10	7	3
May ...	1015.5	29.990	59.3°	40.9°	50.0°	71°	13/5/49	31°	8-10/5/49	35.1°	52.3°	49.1°	69.1	63.5	22.0	27/5/49	28	218.5	7.5	12.9	9/5/49	7	2	5	—	—	—	7	3	7
June ...	1020.5	30.135	67.6°	46.9°	57.2°	79°	26/6/49	38°	9/6/49	42.6°	58.4°	53.1°	69.0	15.5	4.6	3/6/49	29	223.6	7.5	14.0	22/6/49	4	4	1	—	—	—	9	5	7
July ...	1020.4	30.132	69.0°	51.0°	60.0°	85°	12/7/49	43°	1-3/7/49	46.0°	61.7°	58.7°	72.8	53.9	12.7	20/7/49	25	169.8	5.5	13.3	10/7/49	2	1	4	—	—	2	11	—	11
Aug. ...	1018.9	30.082	68.0°	52.0°	60.0°	79°	21/8/49	41°	12/8/49	44.6°	61.1°	58.4°	76.6	82.4	19.3	7/8/49	30	166.7	5.4	11.1	23/8/49	1	—	—	1	7	5	11	1	5
Sept. ...	1017.5	30.048	66.0°	52.0°	59.0°	80°	5/9/49	43°	27/9/49	44.0°	59.8°	58.6°	81.1	34.5	8.3	24/9/49	28	146.7	4.9	10.5	3/9/49	—	—	5	5	8	3	5	—	4
Oct. ...	1013.6	29.932	57.0°	47.0°	52.0°	72°	4/10/49	28°	27/10/49	37.0°	54.1°	56.4°	85.8	138.3	34.5	17/10/49	24	54.4	1.7	4.9	27/10/49	1	1	2	7	6	8	3	—	3
Nov. ...	1006.5	29.722	47.0°	38.0°	42.5°	47°	17/11/49	27°	29/11/49	31.4°	45.2°	50.0°	88.7	146.8	17.5	10/11/49	10	11.6	0.39	3.3	14/11/49	1	2	3	9	2	4	6	—	3
Dec. ...	1010.0	29.825	45.0°	36.0°	40.5°	52°	6.7/12/49	22°	11/12/49	29.6°	42.0°	46.3°	87.1	177.5	21.0	2/12/49	5	1.5	0.05	0.5	5/12/49	1	1	2	—	1	11	11	—	4
Whole Year ...	1016.8	30.828	55.7°	42.4°	47.4°	85°	12/7/49	19°	11/3/49	31.8°	49.9°	50.1°	80.3	988.3	34.5	17/10/49	267	1301.2	3.66	14.0	22/6/49	33	27	49	26	26	36	83	24	61

NUMBER OF DAYS OF :

SNOW OR SLEET		SNOW LYING (at obs. hour)		HAIL		THUNDER HEARD		FOG (at obs. hour)		GROUND FROST		GALE	
4		3		8		6		1		115		1	



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY

Local Education Authority

MEDICAL OFFICER'S
REPORT

1949

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 1949-50.

IS CONSTITUTED AS FOLLOWS:—

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor J. H. Bracewell, J.P.).
 *ALDERMAN G. HALE, J.P. (Chairman).
 *ALDERMAN E. SANDY (Vice-Chairman).
 *ALDERMAN E. BRODRICK, J.P.
 *ALDERMAN T. MAXFIELD, J.P.
 *MRS. COUNCILLOR M. A. BATTLE, J.P.
 *MRS. COUNCILLOR A. E. WATSON, J.P.
 *MISS COUNCILLOR A. PROCTOR.
 COUNCILLOR R. E. BENN.
 *COUNCILLOR W. CROSSLEY.
 *COUNCILLOR H. HARTLEY.
 *COUNCILLOR W. HEAP.
 COUNCILLOR T. HOLGATE.
 *COUNCILLOR W. E. PAGE.
 COUNCILLOR S. LYNCH.
 COUNCILLOR W. B. PARKINSON.
 COUNCILLOR J. A. SMITH.
 *COUNCILLOR W. SMITH.
 COUNCILLOR S. TAYLOR.
 COUNCILLOR F. L. TURNER.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS:

MISS D. N. CHEW, B.A.
 *THE VERY REV. CANON INGRAM, M.A., R.D.
 THE REV. D. H. CURTIS, M.A.
 THE REV. J. H. PARKES, B.A., B.D.

* Members of the Special Services Sub-Committee,

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BURNLEY.

20th September, 1950.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my report on the work of the School Health Service for the year 1949.

Altogether 12,726 medical inspections of children were made in the schools and the clinic. Of the 4,395 who had routine inspections in age groups in schools, 453 were found to require treatment for 536 defects. In addition 2,515 defects of a less severe or minor character, which did not require treatment, were noted and the children kept under observation by the Assistant School Medical Officers and Health Visitors.

Severe malformations and deformities are now rarely found in school children, as congenital conditions of this kind are ascertained and treatment is provided in early infancy, when treatment is most successful. Serious crippling defects were few in number and most of the conditions under this heading were of a minor character, such as imperfect posture and flat-foot, most of which were capable of remedy by exercises, massage, etc. Fourteen children were admitted to orthopædic hospitals, in addition to seven who were in these hospitals at the beginning of the year. Special attention is now being given to the condition of the feet and the correct fitting of footwear and the recognition and treatment of abnormal position of the toes, etc., due to too tight or badly fitting shoes.

Two years have elapsed since the National Health Service came into operation and made general medical, hospital and dental services equally available to all. It might reasonably have been expected that parents would make fuller use of the general practitioner and hospital services for their children, with a corresponding reduction in the attendances at the consultative and treatment clinics of the School Health Service. This has not been so, and fortunately co-operation between the Education Authority's clinics and the hospital services has, on the whole, been maintained and is being more fully developed. Many of the difficulties experienced in the early days of the National Health Service are now being overcome. Unfortunately the dental service still

suffers from shortage of staff, only one whole-time dentist and one part-time for one session per week being available, instead of three whole-time dentists. It is therefore, impossible to give an adequate dental service to children and expectant and nursing mothers. The dental surgeon, in his report, draws attention to the fact that it was not possible during 1949 to inspect the teeth of all scholars, as was done during many previous years. Consequently longer periods between inspections will result in greater amounts of dental caries, and with a staff totally inadequate to deal effectively with the numbers requiring treatment, the dental condition of school children will deteriorate.

Although much has been achieved in the improvement of the physical well-being of Burnley children, facilities for psychological investigation and treatment are still non-existent. Two years have elapsed since approval was given to the establishment of a Child Guidance Clinic, but as yet specialist personnel has not been obtained. There is much need for the services of a child-psychiatrist and an educational psychologist and for boarding school accommodation and special educational treatment for maladjusted children.

Although the treatment of speech defects has for several years been undertaken by a qualified speech therapist, the number of children requiring this special care is greater than can be adequately dealt with by one person. Treatment is lengthy ; removal of the impediment can only be slowly effected. Of 81 children who received treatment, 16 were completely cured during the year, and 80 were still awaiting treatment. Many reach school leaving age before having sufficient treatment or without receiving any treatment. These facts indicate the need for an additional speech therapist.

I desire to express my appreciation of the support which you have given me during the year, and to thank the Director of Education, the teaching staffs and the members of the School Health Service for their co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. C. LAMONT,

School Medical Officer.

General Information.

SCHOOLS.

The re-organisation of the schools under the Education Act, 1944, is not yet complete, and apart from the provision of additional nursery accommodation the building of new schools was not commenced in 1949.

At the end of 1949, the numbers of children on the rolls were as follows:— Nurseries, 697; Infants' Departments, 3,099; Junior Departments, 3,745; St. Mary's R.C. Senior School, 572; Modern Secondary and Technical High Schools, 2,303; Academic Secondary Schools, 990; Special Schools, 191; Total=11,597. The numbers in the schools are:—

No. on Roll at 31st December, 1949.

Primary Schools.		Nursery Classes		Infants Dept.		Junior Dept.	
Abel Street	40	....	164	....	170
Burnley Wood	—	170	....	—
Lionel Street	35	....	230	....	341
Stoneyholme	53	....	184	....	305
Rosegrove	29	....	101	....	197
Hargher Clough....	38	....	175	....	257
Habergham	—	65	....	37
Heasandford	—	188	....	259
Coal Clough	43	....	179	....	—
Todmorden Road	70	....	241	....	351
Whittlefield	44	....	64	....	—
Rosehill	—	134	....	197
Healey Wood	—	59	....	103
St. Peter's	—	76	....	116
Pickup Croft	33	....	36	....	—
Holy Trinity	32	....	116	....	222
St. Stephen's	—	115	....	226
St. Andrew's	40	....	113	....	114
Wood Top	—	86	....	54
Lane Head	—	77	....	74
Back Lane	—	46	....	88

							No. on Roll.
Accrington Road Nursery School	....	....	....	....	....	....	81
Habergliam Nursery School	....	....	....	....	....	....	37
Rockwood Nursery School	....	....	....	....	....	....	40
Rosehill Nursery School	....	....	....	....	....	....	40

Modern Secondary Schools.

No. on Roll

Abel Street Boys' Modern Secondary	....	....	....	....	....	....	403
Burnley Wood Girls' Modern Secondary	....	....	....	....	....	....	428
Rosegrove Boys' Modern Secondary	....	....	....	....	....	....	439
Coal Clough Girls' Modern Secondary	....	....	....	....	....	....	417

Technical High Schools.

No. on Roll.

Heasandford Girls' Technical High School	....	....	....	....	....	....	314
Towneley Boys' Technical High School	....	....	....	....	....	....	302

Academic High Schools.

No. on Roll

Grammar School for Boys	....	....	....	....	....	....	500
High School for Girls	....	....	....	....	....	....	490

Roman Catholic Schools.

Department.

				Nursery				Senior	
				Class	Infants	Junior	Boys	Girls	
St. Mary's R.C.	....	....	....	42	156	—	298	274	
St. Thomas's R.C.	....	....	....	—	51	95	—	—	
St. Mary Magdalene's R.C.	....	....	....	—	136	225	—	—	
St. John's R.C.	....	....	....	—	100	249	—	—	
St. Augustine's R.C.	....	....	....	—	37	65	—	—	

Special Schools.

Coal Clough Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Children	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	70
Open Air School	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	121

SCHOOL CLINIC.

All the Clinics of the School Medical Service, with the exception of the centre for bathing of verminous children and those suffering from scabies are centralised in the Elizabeth Street premises. School children received artificial light treatment both at the school clinic premises and the General Hospital.

The total number of attendances of school and pre-school children at the various clinics was 24,513, a decrease of 6,347 on the number for the previous year.

The School Clinic was open on 310 days.

CLINICS.

General ailments—three sessions per week.

Minor ailment treatment—daily.

Ophthalmic—two sessions per week.

Orthoptic treatment—daily.

Ear, nose and throat—sessions as required.

Orthopaedic—two sessions per month.

Orthopaedic exercises, massage, etc.—daily.

Dental Inspection in Schools—from two to four sessions per week.

Dental treatment—daily.

Immunisation against diphtheria—one session per week.

Artificial sunlight—two sessions per week.

Speech therapy—daily.

Report

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:—

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers:—

L. J. COLLINS, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

E. P. WHITAKER, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Appointed May, 1949).

School Dental Staff:—

HENRY A. BOLTON, L.D.S. (Senior Dental Surgeon).

JOAN HEALEY, L.D.S. (Resigned February, 1949).

Ophthalmic Specialist (part-time):—

K. R. BROWN, M.B., D.O.M.S., D.O.

Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist (part-time):—

C. D. WEIR, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.(E).

Four Health Visitor-School Nurses ; one Orthopædic Nurse ; one Orthoptist ; one Speech Therapist ; four Clerks ; two Dental Clerk-Attendants.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES.

The specialist clinics for eye and ear, nose and throat defects continue to be held in the school clinic premises, the specialists employed by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board in the Burnley Hospitals being also the officers who attend these clinics. Cases requiring hospital treatment are admitted to Burnley hospitals, where they receive treatment from these same specialists.

During 1949, considerable delay was experienced in obtaining admission to hospital of children requiring operations for the removal of tonsils and adenoids, but certain reorganisation of hospital accommodation has now been effected (in 1950) and, as a temporary measure, twelve beds in Grove House Annexe to the Reedyford Hospital, Nelson have been specially allocated for tonsil and adenoid cases.

The School Health Service is closely co-ordinated with the services for the care of young children, vaccination and immunisation and prevention of illness and after-care administered in accordance with Sections 22, 26 and 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. The two assistant medical officers who undertake the clinical duties in connection with medical inspection and clinic treatment of school children are also employed in the service for the care of infants and young children, and conduct infant welfare, ante-natal, immunisation and vaccination clinics. All the clinics and forms of treatment, including specialist clinics, are equally available for children attending schools and nurseries and for children referred from infant welfare centres.

By arrangement with the Manchester Regional Hospital Board, Crown Point Smallpox Hospital was again used as a Convalescent Home for children debilitated after illness, the Health Committee renting beds. Children were accommodated for three terms, comprising 41 weeks of the year, and 33 children of school age received prolonged open-air treatment. The Thursby Convalescent Home, Lytham-St. Annes, which is administered by a voluntary Committee, received 123 Burnley children for shorter periods of convalescence between May and September. The selection of children is the responsibility of the Assistant School Medical Officers.

Information regarding the suitability of school leavers for different forms of employment is passed from the School Health Department to the Juvenile Employment Bureau of the Ministry of Labour.

School Hygiene and Sanitary Accommodation.

I have referred repeatedly in my Annual Reports to the unhygienic conveniences in three schools and the lack of flushing cisterns in the urinals of several boys' schools. These unsatisfactory conditions still exist. Periodic inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors indicate that where school urinals and water closets have adequate flushing apparatus, the conveniences are maintained in a reasonably clean condition, but others, which cannot be frequently and adequately flushed, are often foul-smelling and objectionable.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS IN SCHOOLS.

The total number of pupils inspected in the schools was 4,395, which is 38% of the total on the rolls. In addition, inspections for special purposes or the re-inspections of pupils suffering from defects or diseases amounted to 8,331, so that altogether, 12,726 examinations were made. These numbers are considerably more than in 1948.

Forty-five per cent. of the children submitted to routine inspection were in the entrant age group (under 10 years of age), thirty per cent. were between 10 and 13 years of age, and 24 per cent. were in the third age group (age 14 and over).

Thirty-four per cent. of the inspections were routine periodic inspections carried out in the schools, of children within the three age groups. The remainder were special inspections of children who were found previously to have defects and required to be kept under supervision, or children specially referred to the Medical Officer by teachers, school nurses or specially examined at the request of the parents.

The following table gives details of the ages of the children submitted to routine inspection:—

Code Groups:

Entrants						Boys.		Girls.		Total.
Aged	2	years	....	....	....	28	....	32	....	60
„	3	„	....	....	....	170	....	126	....	296
„	4	„	....	....	....	190	....	181	....	371
„	5	„	....	....	....	317	....	297	....	614
„	6	„	....	....	....	96	....	92	....	188
„	7	„	....	....	....	30	....	36	....	66
„	8	„	....	....	....	25	....	27	....	52
„	9	„	....	....	....	35	....	33	....	68
						<hr/> 891	....	<hr/>824	....	<hr/>1715
						<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Second Age Group:						Boys.		Girls.		Total.
Aged	10	years	....	....	....	429	....	441	....	870
„	11	„	....	....	....	72	....	92	....	164
„	12	„	....	....	....	120	....	100	....	220
„	13	„	....	....	....	43	....	33	....	76
						<hr/> 664	....	<hr/>666	....	<hr/>1330
						<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Third Age Group:						Boys.		Girls.		Total.
Aged	14	years	....	....	....	539	....	380	....	919
„	15	„	....	....	....	46	....	52	....	98
„	16	„	....	....	....	29	....	3	....	32
„	17	„	....	....	....	4	....	4	....	8
„	18	„	....	....	....	2	....	—	....	2
„	19	„	....	....	....	1	....	—	....	1
						<hr/> 621	....	<hr/>439	....	<hr/>1060
						<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Other Periodic Inspections						134	....	156	....	290

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Total Routine Inspections	2310	2085	4395

Other Inspections:—

No. of Special Inspections and Re-inspections:—	Special inspections	Re- inspections	Total.
At Schools	114	6208	6322
At School Clinic	1321	688	2009
	<u>1435</u>	<u>6896</u>	<u>8331</u>

Visit of Medical Officer.

The number of visits paid to the Schools were:—

For Routine Medical Inspection: Morning	227.	Afternoon	34—260
For “ Following-up ” Defects: „	56.	„	6— 62
			<u>322</u>

The 290 other periodic inspections shown above are in respect of children who were first inspected as “ entrants ” in the nursery classes and who are now between six and eight years of age. These additional inspections were made to bridge the gap of six or seven years before they are due to be inspected in the second age group, when they reach the age of 10 years.

In addition 62 special visits to schools for the following-up of defects, the Medical Officer saw, at the completion of the routine inspections in each school, children who required supervision on account of defects found at a previous inspection.

The Nursery Schools and Nursery Classes. At the end of the year, the Accrington Road, Habergham, Rosehill and Rockwood Nursery Schools had 197 children on their rolls, and the fifteen nursery classes in twelve other schools had 499 children on their rolls, giving a total of 696 children of nursery age being provided for. Most of these young children were medically and dentally inspected, and frequent supervision of them was maintained throughout the year.

REVIEW OF THE FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The statistical tables will be found in the appendices.

The statistics of **routine** inspections show that the percentages of children found to require treatment, excluding uncleanliness and dental disease, were 13·9 in the entrants Group, 9·2 in the Intermediate Group and 5·8 in the Leavers' Group. The percentage for the total code groups was 10·4.

The percentage of children in the entrant and intermediate groups, who required treatment for defects, again showed an appreciable reduction, but in the third age group there was an increase, compared with an unusually low figure in 1948. In this group of older children the total number who required treatment was only 62.

Care of eyesight and correction of errors of refraction are of major importance in the supervision of school children. The avoidance of eye strain is essential for the maintenance of healthy childhood and to ensure comfort in the classroom. The early ascertainment of children whose vision is not up to the normal standard is, therefore, one of the primary objectives. Of the 4,395 children submitted to routine medical inspection, 103 (or 2·3%) were found to require treatment for errors of refraction, etc. Altogether 232 were examined by the eye specialist for the first time and 449, who had been under supervision in previous years, were re-examined. 219 children were provided with spectacles for the first time and 316, who had previously worn spectacles and whose vision showed changes, were supplied with prescriptions for new spectacles.

The children in the entrant group again had the fewest vision defects, only 0·8% having to be referred to the ophthalmic clinic. In the second age group the percentage was 4, and in the third group 3·2. In all three groups the percentages requiring treatment were lower than in the previous year.

Sixty-six children were found to squint, and in 44 of these the divergence was considered to be sufficiently great as to necessitate reference to the specialist.

At both routine and special inspections 996 children were noted in whom nose or throat defects were present to a greater or lesser extent. The majority of these had enlarged or unhealthy conditions of tonsils and evidence of adenoids. Only 200 were considered to require treatment and were referred to the specialist clinic for further opinion.

Thirty-four children had some degree of defective hearing, but only 19 were so severe as to require reference to the specialist and for audiometer tests. The total number with subnormal hearing was almost one in every 200 inspected. Inflammatory conditions of the middle ear, which were common defects of children 20 to 30 years ago, are now comparatively rare; of the 29 found during the year only 7 required treatment. The decrease in otitis media is in the main due to the diminished severity of some of the commoner infectious diseases, of which otitis used to be a frequent complication.

In my report for 1948, I drew attention to the spectacular decrease in skin diseases, particularly impetigo and other conditions associated with lack of cleanliness, which used to be prevalent less than two decades ago. In 1949, the total skin diseases found on inspection have shown a further decrease. Most noticeable is the reduction in the numbers of children who attend the daily minor ailment treatment clinic. Twenty years ago the school population was much the same as at present. At that time the daily attendances for treatment of skin diseases, cutaneous septic conditions, discharging ears, etc., averaged 80 to 100. Now the daily attendances are generally under 20—striking evidence of a higher standard of personal cleanliness and better physical condition.

2.3% of the children who had routine medical inspection showed signs of defects or disease of the heart and circulatory system. This is a slightly smaller percentage than that of the previous year. The total number of circulatory system defects, including those requiring to be kept under observation from time to time at the clinic, is gradually becoming less.

Respiratory infections were fewer than in the previous year, and only 12 of those found at routine inspection were sufficiently severe to require treatment.

The incidence of orthopædic defects corresponded to that of the previous year. Of 388 pupils recorded at medical inspection in the schools, 133 required treatment, 18 more than in 1948. 96 children had defects of posture, as compared with 58 in the previous year. All cases requiring treatment, other than those sent to orthopædic hospitals, received physiotherapy or remedial exercises, etc., and surgical boots, splints and other appliances were fitted by the physiotherapist in the clinic.

Physically and mentally handicapped children ascertained during routine inspection were submitted to further detailed investigation in the clinic. Further particulars of these are given elsewhere in this report.

Uncleanliness. The Health Visitors made 110 cleanliness surveys of school children, and carried out 36,659 inspections of children's heads and bodies. 480 individual children were found to be unclean. In 674 instances children were found to be infested and in only 1 instance dirty. The percentage of children showing evidence of infestation with vermin and nits was 1.8.

The Health Visitors made visits to the homes of children who were found to be verminous and advised mothers on the most effective means of cleansing their children's hair and preventing re-infection. Lethane oil treatment was the method generally adopted in the clinic and advised for use in the children's homes, leaflets giving instructions being given to parents. In 68 instances, in which parents failed to follow the advice given by the Health Visitors, it was necessary to serve Cleansing Notices. These were in all cases successful in effecting the active co-operation of parents, and it was not necessary to issue any Cleansing Orders.

Clothing and Footgear. Again during 1949, as in the previous eight years careful inspection was made by the Assistant Medical Officers of the clothing and footgear of school children to see if present-day conditions were causing children to be badly or insufficiently clad. An analysis of the findings in respect of 4,395 children shows that only sixteen had defective clothing and nineteen had defective footwear.

	Clothing.		Footgear.	
	No. of Children.	%	No. of Children.	%
Children classified as very good	2736	62.3	2240	51
Children classified as good	1639	37.3	2132	48.6
Children classified as defective	16	0.4	19	0.4
Children classified as very defective	—	—	—	—

The Physique of the School Child (as judged by weight and height).

The raising of the school leaving age to 15 years necessitated an alteration in the age groups in which medical inspection took place and consequently altered the ages at which children were weighed and measured. It is therefore, not possible to compare the heights and weights of children inspected during 1949, 1948 and 1947 with those of previous years. From general observations it is evident that the general increase in heights and weights, which a few years ago was very considerable when compared with those of children inspected two decades ago, is being well maintained.

AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF PUPILS.

	Aged 3 Years		Aged 5 Years		Aged 10 Years		Aged 14 Years	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Number Inspected	170	126	317	297	429	441	539	380
Average Height in inches	38.8	37.6	43.4	43.0	53.7	53.1	60.6	61.3
Average Weight in pounds	35.8	35.7	43.1	40.2	69.2	73.9	100.6	104.3

General Nutritional Condition. Malnourished children are now very rarely seen. Of 4,398 children inspected, 42.7% were considered to be in "good" general condition, 56.0% in "fair" condition and 1.3% in "poor" condition. The corresponding percentages in 1948 were 47.9% "good," 50.6% "fair" and 1.5% "poor." Of the 57 children classified as in "poor" general condition, 54 were found among 3,335 children under 14 years of age and only 3 among 1,060 children aged 14 years and over.

THE INSPECTION CLINIC.

During the year 1,321 children attended the Inspection Clinic, the total attendances being 2,009. 1,861 of the attendances were in respect of defects which did not require the exclusion of the children from school. Certificates of exclusion from school for varying periods were granted in respect of the remaining 148 attendances. In 22 instances, children granted certificates of exclusion were referred for treatment to their private doctors.

The following is a summary of the defects found in school children attending the inspection clinic:—

					Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
Defective Clothing and Footgear	....	....	—			1
Uncleanliness	....	....	....	....	6	—
Ringworm	....	....	....	....	2	—
Scabies	....	....	....	....	3	—
Impetigo	....	....	....	....	29	—
Other Skin Diseases	....	....	....	....	70	—
Eye Defects	....	....	....	....	354	60
Ear Defects	....	....	....	....	63	3
Nose and Throat Defects....	....	....	....	....	111	33
Speech Defects	....	....	....	....	14	2
Cervical Gland Enlargement	....	....	....	....	33	15
Heart and Circulation Defects	....	....	....	....	10	7
Lung Diseases	....	....	....	....	65	14
Development Defects	....	....	....	....	7	2
Orthopædic Defects	....	....	....	....	67	3
Nervous System Defects	....	....	....	....	19	3
Psychological Conditions	....	....	....	....	8	1
Other Conditions	....	....	....	....	567	6
					<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	....				1428	150
					<hr/>	<hr/>

Miscellaneous Inspections. In addition to the above, the following examinations were made at the Clinic.

Examinations regarding fitness to attend Hest Bank Camp School	....	794
Examinations for approved Residential Schools, Juvenile Court, etc.	....	49
Examinations regarding suitability for Convalescent and Holiday Homes		115
Examinations of Infectious Disease Contacts	....	2
Special Inspections by Nurses....	....	741

FOLLOWING UP.

Pupils with defects were followed up by the school nurses as in former years, to ensure that treatment was received where necessary and in order to give advice and guidance to parents and teachers regarding pupils who required supervision.

The following shows the amount of work done.

No. of visits by the Medical Officers to schools:—

For inspection (i.e. to follow up children with defects).... 62

Follow up visits by the Nurses for

Dental Defects	....	....	....	....	....	38
Defective Vision	....	....	....	....	....	3255
Nose and Throat Defects	....	....	....	....	....	337
Other Defects....	....	....	....	....	....	736
						<hr/> 4366 <hr/>

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Review of the action taken to detect and prevent the spread of Infectious Disease.

Certificates of exclusion from school and lists of houses in which infectious diseases occur continue to be sent daily to the Education Office.

Diphtheria has decreased spectacularly during the last four years. The numbers of cases which occurred annually were:—

1945—183	1948—14
1946— 71	1949— 9
1947— 28	

Of the nine in 1949, one was under five years of age and four were between 5 and 14 years.

This decrease is not confined to Burnley, but has occurred generally throughout the country, due mainly to the increased numbers of children who have been immunised against diphtheria. Although the immunisation campaign of the last fourteen years is now showing results in the reduction of the incidence and deaths from diphtheria, it must not be assumed that the child population of the Borough will remain so free from the disease, unless a high proportion of children continues to be protected by inoculation.

One hundred and three cases of scarlet fever occurred in children of compulsory school age, an increase of nine over the figure for the previous year. 307 cases of measles and German measles in children of school age (5-15 years) were approximately two-fifths of the total cases of measles in the town, the majority being in children under 5 years of age. Whooping cough, although not present in epidemic form, attacked 33 children of school age, this being a decrease on the corresponding figure for 1948.

Eight cases of pneumonia, both primary and influenzal, were four less than in the previous year, and tuberculosis was diagnosed in 4 school children, as compared with 7 in 1948.

One child of school age died of Tuberculous Meningitis, but no deaths of school children occurred from any other infectious disease during 1949.

The notifiable diseases among children of compulsory school age (5-15 years) notified to the Medical Officer of Health were as follows:—

Disease	No. of Notifications	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	103	—
Whooping Cough	33	—
Diphtheria	4	—
Measles and German Measles	307	—
Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	8	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—
Dysentery	1	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis	4	—
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	—	1
Acute Polio-myelitis	2	—

Immunisation against Diphtheria. In 1949, the number of children immunised against diphtheria under the local health authorities arrangements, both in their central clinic and by general practitioners, was 1,090. It is estimated that at 31st December, 1949, the child population of the Borough consisted of 6,741 children under five years of age and 9,632 between five and fifteen years. Of these only 53·6% of the under-fives and 78·7% of the five to fifteen year age group have been immunised against diphtheria. The pre-school group is only 3·1% over that of the previous year and the school age group is 1·0% less than in 1948. To improve, or even to maintain the immunity of the child population as a whole, efforts are best concentrated on the pre-school group, and it is to be regretted that the percentage of children in this group has not increased sufficiently to materially affect the state of immunisation within the group.

The total number of children known to have received immunising injections during 1949 was 319 less than in the previous year. In addition 93 children who were immunised in previous years were given re-inforcing injections.

The numbers dealt with during 1949 were:—

Immunisation Completed	Under 5 years	5—14 Years	Adults	Total	No. of Re-inforcement Injections (all ages)
At Clinics	604	39	—	643	63
Other Source	426	21	—	447	30
Total	1030	60	—	1090	93

The total attendances made at the Clinic for these injections were 1343.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The effect on the School Health Services Special Treatment Clinics (Ophthalmic, Ear, Nose and Throat and Orthopædic) of the changes in the general health services resulting from the National Health Service Act, 1946, were referred to in my Report for 1948. These clinics continue to be held in the school clinic premises, and by arrangement with the Manchester Regional Hospital Board the services of the consultants in the Hospital Service are available for these clinics. The arrangement outlined in Ministry of Education Circular 179 and Administrative Memoranda Nos. 294 and 303 continue in respect of the ophthalmic clinic.

The delay which occurred in 1948 in having children, who required tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy operations, admitted to hospital continued throughout 1949, but the local Hospital Management Committee was able to make arrangements early in 1950, whereby a ward of twelve beds in the Grove House extension of Reedyford Hospital, Nelson, is being temporarily used for tonsil and adenoid operation cases and the waiting list is now being reduced.

Although the delay in the provision and repair of spectacles for school children is not now so lengthy as during the period immediately following the coming into operation of the National Health Service Act, the time taken to supply spectacles is still too long. It is found that parents too often do not accept the nickel type spectacle frames, which are provided free and which are more durable for children and choose other types of frames which become easily distorted or broken.

In 1949, arrangements were made with the Manchester Regional Hospital Board for the Orthopædic Clinic, which is jointly for Burnley and Lancashire County School Health and Child Welfare Services, to continue to be held at the Burnley School Clinic premises and to be staffed by the Burnley Authority, the orthopædic surgeon being supplied by the Regional Hospital Board.

The 24,513 attendances for all purposes at the Clinic are 6,347 less than in 1948.

TOTAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES.

(Pre-School and School Children).

	Minor Ailments	Ophthalmic	Dental	Inspection	Nose, Throat and Ear	Orthopaedic	Orthoptic	Miscellaneous	TOTAL
School Children	3,234	4,636	4,210	2,009	420	2,545	3,505	2,184	22,743
Pre-School Children	232	104	20	96	23	1,196	91	8	1,770

Minor Ailments—Attendances for treatment.

School Children.

Diseases	No. of Cases under treatment 1/1/49	Number of new Cases	Total No. of cases dealt with	No. of Attendances
SKIN:—				
Ringworm: Scalp	—	3	3	16
Body	—	4	4	27
Scabies	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	1	32	33	274
Other Skin Diseases	—	38	38	186
EYE:—				
Blepharitis	—	9	9	39
Conjunctivitis	—	10	10	93
Iritis	—	—	—	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer	—	—	—	—
Other Eye Conditions	2	52	54	320
EAR:—				
Otitis Media....	—	1	1	4
Other Ear Diseases....	1	42	43	159
MISCELLANEOUS, e.g., Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc.	3	197	200	2116
	7	388	395	3234

Three cases of ringworm of the scalp were found either during inspection of children in schools or in the clinic.

In my report for 1948, I drew attention to the considerable reduction in the number of children who required to attend the clinic for the treatment of minor ailments, particularly those associated with lack of cleanliness. The number in 1949 was still further reduced and is an indication of the greatly enhanced state of personal cleanliness of the scholars.

Year	Total number of Children on the School Rolls	No. who required minor ailment treatment	Percentage of total School population who required treatment
1941	9,929	1,214	12.2
1942	9,808	1,203	12.2
1943	9,510	1,292	13.5
1944	9,837	1,497	15.2
1945	10,388	1,220	11.7
1946	10,404	855	8.2
1947	10,757	759	7.0
1948	10,900	618	5.7
1949	11,599	496	4.3

Pre-School Children treated at the School Clinic. The following cases were referred from the Infant Welfare Centres for treatment at the Minor Ailment Clinic.

SKIN	No. of Cases	No. of Attendances
Ringworm: Head	—	—
Body	—	—
Scabies	—	—
Impetigo	—	—
Other Skin Conditions	4	11
EYE:		
Blepharitis	1	1
Conjunctivitis	2	9
Other Eye Conditions	30	59
EAR:		
Otitis Media	—	—
Other Ear Conditions	4	4
Miscellaneous, e.g., Minor Injuries		
Bruises, Sores, etc.	60	148
Total	<u>101</u>	<u>232</u>

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects. Children with defects of the ear, nose and throat are referred to the part-time oto-laryngologist, who holds consulting clinics as required. Cases requiring operations are admitted to the General Hospital. Children requiring tonsillectomy or removal of adenoids are admitted to hospital the day prior to operation and retained in hospital for at least two days after the operation. Throughout the year, the specialist made 420 examinations in the Clinic and performed 135 operations in the Hospital. In addition 47 children had tonsils and adenoids removed by private arrangement.

Eye Diseases and Visual Defects.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

Sessions held	....	....	....	....	....	....	77
New Cases examined	....	....	....	....	....	....	232
Children re-examined	....	....	....	....	....	....	449
Children prescribed Spectacles			....	....	....	....	219
" " " re-examination				....	....	....	316
Attendances for atropine drops			....	....	....	....	3,159
Case of strabismus operated upon in hospital					....	....	13
Total attendances	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,636

INTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

Classification of patients dealt with in 1949.

Defect	New	Old	Total
Hypermetropia	40	58	98
Hypermetropia plus Aphakia	—	—	—
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	95	134	229
Myopia	34	20	54
Myopic Astigmatism	33	33	66
Mixed Astigmatism	16	29	45
Cataract	—	—	—
Anisometropia	2	8	10
STRABISMUS	—	2	2
plus Hypermetropia	—	73	73
,, Hypermetropic Astigmatism	3	83	86
,, Myopic Astigmatism	—	1	1
,, Mixed Astigmatism	—	2	2
,, Myopia	—	2	2
,, Nystagmus...	—	2	2
Not yet classified	6	—	6
Found to have normal vision	3	2	5
Totals	232	449	681

ORTHOPTIC TREATMENT.

The following table shows the number of children who attended for examination and treatment by the Orthoptist. All cases requiring orthoptic treatment are selected by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

	School Children	Child Welfare Cases	Total
Cases brought forward, 1/1/49	38	—	38
New cases during year	62	—	62
Total Cases dealt with	100	—	100
CASES DISCHARGED DURING YEAR:—			
Cases refused operation and therefore ceased Orthoptic treatment	—	—	—
Left School and Left Town	—	—	—
Discharged treatment completed	53	—	53
Crossed off Books (failed to attend)	4	—	4
Parents refused treatment	1	—	1
Discharged unsuitable for further treatment	7	—	7
Total Discharges	65	—	65
Total carried forward to 1950....	35	—	35
ATTENDANCES:—			
For Orthoptic Examination	110	—	110
For treatment	1825	—	1825
For Inspection and Supervision	1015	67	1082
For Approval of Glasses... ..	555	24	579
Total	3505	91	3596

THE ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

The following statistics include school and pre-school children and tuberculous cripple cases. Cases of crippling due to active tuberculosis received hospital treatment through the Tuberculosis Service.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC STATISTICS.					No.
Sessions attended by Orthopædic Nurse (Orthopædic Work)	....	....	....	....	357
Sessions attended by Orthopædic Nurse (Sunlight Clinic)	....	....	....	....	75
Sessions held by Orthopædic Surgeon	....	....	....	....	23

	School Children	Tuber- culous	Child Welfare
New Cases examined by Orthopædic Surgeon	.... 45	.... 2	.... 49
Old Cases re-examined by Orthopædic Surgeon	.... 252	.... 44	.... 180
Cases treated or supervised by Orthopædic Nurse	73	.... 3	.... 49

Forty-nine school children (including 4 tuberculous cases) and 47 child welfare cases were supplied with splints, plaster cases or other surgical appliances.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF ORTHOPÆDIC PATIENTS DURING 1949.

	School Children	Pre-School Children
Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1949	3	4
Admitted during year	6	8
Discharged during year	8	5
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1949	1	7
Average duration of stay (in days) of those discharged during 1949	80	152

TOTAL ATTENDANCES AT THE ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

Referred from	Attendances at Ortho- paedic Clinic
School Clinic	2545
Tuberculosis Clinic	53
Child Welfare Clinic	1196
Total	3794

	School Children	Tuber- culosis Patients	Pre- School Children	Total
Number remaining on Register of the Orthopaedic Clinic on the 31st December, 1949	114	25	81	220

In addition to the treatment of patients on the Orthopaedic Clinic Register, the Orthopaedic Nurse gave remedial exercises, massage, breathing exercises, etc., to children with minor deformities and postural defects and post-operative tonsil and adenoid cases referred direct to her by the Assistant Medical Officers.

The following children were referred by the Assistant Medical Officers direct to the Orthopaedic Nurse for treatment.

	School Children	Pre-School Children
No. of Cases	278	103
Attendances:		
For Remedial Exercises	764	29
For Breathing Exercises	398	26
For Corrective Treatment	624	252
Total	1786	307

Report on the work of the School Dental Department.

By Mr. H. A. Bolton, L.D.S.

The staff of the Dental Department was further depleted during the year by the resignation of Miss Healey in February, 1949. This left only one dental surgeon instead of three for the dental inspection and treatment of both school children and mothers and young children. The services of a dental practitioner, Mr. J. B. Jackson, for one session each week was again obtained, to facilitate dental treatment requiring general anaesthesia.

During the year under review only about half of the schools had a dental inspection. This is the first time for many years that an annual inspection of all scholars has not been possible. The figure for those found to require treatment remains much the same as in past years, at just over 50%. This ratio will, however, not be maintained under the present staffing circumstances, as the longer the period between opportunities for treatment, the greater will be the amount of the treatment necessary. It was also possible during 1949 to maintain the proportion of conservative work, compared with extractions. Here again, however, the position will gradually deteriorate, as the decay will have advanced further, the greater the period between each inspection. Of those found to require treatment at routine inspections, 47% accepted treatment at the clinic. This is a slight improvement on the 45% of 1948. It is still very noticeable that the acceptance rate is lowest among the higher age groups. This, can only be accounted for by the fact that the older children please themselves, for many of them were regular attenders while at the primary schools.

A certain amount of orthodontic treatment was carried out during the year. 14 new cases were accepted, making 29 under treatment. Of these, 18 cases were completed, and 11 were still continuing treatment at the end of the year.

Partial dentures were supplied in 3 cases where teeth had been accidentally damaged beyond repair, and one denture previously supplied was repaired.

The new notification and consent form which was brought into use in 1948, was used throughout the year. It was found, however, to be unsatisfactory, as patients who had previously consented to treatment throughout school life did not keep appointments made after a further inspection, or queried their necessity because they had not had another notification. A modified form is therefore being brought into use.

Certain cases are referred to School Nurses for "Following Up."

Our thanks are again due to all heads of school departments, who have continued to co-operate with us, and have given us all possible help.

Number Inspected in Schools			Not Requiring Treatment		Number with Defects Requiring Treatment	
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
3,529	2,470	5,999	1,748	1,182	1,781	1,288

Number found, at school inspection, to require treatment ...	3069
Number of casual attenders who required treatment	699
Total	3768

Number who attended School Dental Clinic....	2135
Parents indifferent and no treatment received, or treatment received privately, or left school or town	1633

Dental treatment given:—

Fillings			Extractions.			Adminis- trations of General Anaes- thetics for Ex- tractions	Other Operations		
Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Fillings	Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Extrac- tions		Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total other Opera- tions
258	1,873	2,131	2,448	342	2,790	851	93	535	628

Number of orthodontic appliances provided during 1949	14
„ „ repairs or alterations to appliances	5
„ „ other appliances (inlay) provided	1
„ „ patients still undergoing orthodontic treatment at the end of 1949	11
„ „ partial dentures provided (3 patients)	3

“ **LIGHT** ” **THERAPY.** During 1949, 57 school children received treatment at the School Clinic and 242 at the General Hospital.

The following treatments were given to school children suffering from malnutrition, respiratory and other debilitating diseases:—

	No. Treated	No. of Treatments given
School Clinic.....	57	1073
General Hospital	242	812

OPEN AIR EDUCATION.

School Camp. The permanent Camp School at Hest Bank, near Morecambe was opened on March 25th and closed on 21st October. 400 boys and 350 girls were sent to camp for a fortnight. This entailed the medical examinations of 794 children.

Convalescent Home. The Thursby Convalescent Home at Lytham-St. Annes was open for the reception of children from 10th May to 11th September. 53 boys and 70 girls from Burnley were selected and sent to the Home for periods of two to three weeks.

PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK.

Meals Provided :—

				During year ended 31/3/50	During year ended 31/3/49
Breakfasts (Approx.)	....	....		170,000	163,894
Dinners	....	....	....	1,110,000	1,016,980
Teas....	....	....	....	250,000	241,693
				<u>1,520,000</u>	<u>1,422,567</u>

The highest number of children fed in any one week was 23,219 and the lowest 2,434, the average, excluding holidays, being 19,050.

Milk. In December, 1949, 8,286 children (6,046 Primary, 1,960 Secondary, 141 Specials, 139 Nursery) received Milk. Thus about 76% of the school children were receiving milk at the end of the year.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Education in Circular 1443, for the selection of children requiring supplementary nourishment, periodical nutrition surveys were continued.

Cod Liver Oil. During 1949, 375 children received 659 lbs. of cod liver oil and malt, and 31 pints of iron tonic.

School Baths. No alterations were made during 1949 in the provision of bathing facilities in the schools.

The Education Committee arrange for the attendance of classes of children at the Public Swimming Baths, usually during school hours. 55,359 attendances were made at the three swimming baths, compared with 48,766 last year.

School Journeys. No alterations have been made in the arrangements in operation to enable children to travel free on public vehicles to the Special School and the School Clinic.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

Head teachers and assistants have at all times shown interest in the health of the children and have co-operated well with the School Health Staff, both during medical and dental inspections and in referring to and giving information about cases investigated and treated at the clinic or requiring special school education. The Probation Officers, Hospital Almoner and the Council of Social Service have also given valuable assistance. The Committee of the Thursby Convalescent Home, at St. Annes, make the accommodation in their seaside Home available primarily to school children from Burnley and the adjoining area of the County, free of charge, the recommendation for convalescent care being left in the hands of the School Medical Officers. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children have, through their local Inspector, been of assistance in persuading parents to accept the treatment required for their children, when other methods have failed, and have investigated many cases of neglect reported by the School Health Staff.

The number of parents who were present when children were being inspected were:—

With the Entrants	....	....	....	....	948 or 55·3%
„ „ Second Age Groups	....	....	....	....	233 or 17·5%
„ „ Third Age Groups	....	....	....	....	11 or 1·0%

HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

Educationally Subnormal. The accommodation in Coal Clough Day Special School for educationally subnormal children was fully used throughout the year, there being 64 Burnley pupils and six from the adjoining areas of Lancashire in attendance at the end of the year. The accommodation is for 60 pupils.

Discussions, commenced in 1947, have continued with the Education Authorities of Blackpool, Barrow-in-Furness and Bury for the provision of a residential Special School for educationally subnormal pupils. The site selected in Clitheroe not being available, negotiations have proceeded with a view to acquiring a building in Freckleton, near Lytham-St.-Annes. Negotiations are also proceeding with a view to acquiring a building for use as a special residential school for maladjusted pupils.

Deaf children receive residential school education in the Royal Cross School for the Deaf and Partially Deaf, Preston, and partially deaf children in the Royal Cross School and the Thomasson Memorial School for the Deaf, Bolton. Four partially deaf children and four deaf children were in these schools.

Blind Children receive residential school education in Condover Hall and Wavertree Schools for the Blind, and partially sighted children in Preston School for Partially Sighted Children. Two blind and three partially sighted were in these schools.

Handicapped Pupils requiring Education at Special Schools or Boarding in Boarding Homes.

	(1) Blind. (2) Partially sighted.		(3) Deaf. (4) Partially Deaf.		(5) Delicate. (6) Physi- cally Handi- capped.		(7) Educa- tionally sub-normal. (8) Mal- adjusted.		(9) Epi- leptic	Total 1—9
In the calendar year:	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
a. Handicapped Pupils newly placed in Special Schools or Homes	—	3	2	—	33	2	6	—	—	46
b. Handicapped Pupils newly ascertained as requiring educa- tion at Special Schools or board- ing in Homes	—	—	—	—	31	1	8	3	—	43

[illegible]

Number of children reported during the Calendar Year under Section 57(3)-7, and under Section 57(5)-1, of the Education Act, 1944.

Twelve children left the Special Day School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils during 1949, of these, three returned to primary or secondary schools, four reached leaving-school age and commenced work, and four left town. None were reported to the Local Authority for Mental Deficiency.

Higher Education of Blind Students. Two blind students were in the Training Department of the Liverpool Catholic Blind Association.

Mentally defective children under 16 years of age who are:—

	Boys	Girls
Under Statutory Supervision	6	11
In Certified Institutions	10	3
	<hr/> 16	<hr/> 14

Nine children (4 boys and 5 girls) were in attendance at the Occupation Centre for ineducable defectives at the end of 1949.

Diabetic Pupils. No diabetic pupils were known to be in attendance at any school or to require residential care.

Epileptic Pupils. Five boys who suffer from epilepsy were in attendance at maintained schools. Two suffer from major epilepsy and three from petit mal. They have been under supervision for several years. No epileptic children were in special schools, and no new cases were ascertained during 1949.

Maladjusted Pupils. In my report for the previous year, I described a scheme for Child Guidance, which had been approved. Unfortunately as staff was unobtainable, it was not possible to initiate any treatment of maladjusted children. A few were sent to a psychiatrist in Manchester for opinion. At the end of the year three maladjusted children, who required education in special boarding schools, were unplaced.

The Treatment of Speech Defects. The Speech Therapist holds her treatment clinic in the Elizabeth Street School Clinic premises. School teachers have been helpful in co-operating with the therapist, in observing and reporting on the children and ensuring their regular attendance for treatment.

Eighty-one children received speech therapy during 1949. Of these:—

46		suffered from	Stammer.
4	„	„	Cleft Palate.
3	„	„	Sigmatism.
1	„	„	Rhotacism.
18	„	„	Dyslalia.
4	„	„	Alalia.
3	„	„	Dysphonia.
2	„	„	Rhinophonia.

Twenty-eight were discharged, sixteen of whom were cured. Seven had improved to such an extent that they could continue treatment at home and eventually overcome their disabilities without further supervision. Five left school before completion of treatment.

Fifty-three children were under treatment at the end of the year. The children made 1,885 attendances at the Speech Therapy Clinic during the year. The therapist visited schools on 35 occasions and had 96 interviews with parents.

Eighty children were on the waiting list for treatment at the end of 1949.

The 133 children known to suffer from speech defects were, in December 1949:—

In Special Schools		In Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools		In Independent Schools		Not at School		Total	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
7	2	93	25	—	—	3	3	103	30

The fact that eighty children were awaiting treatment and only eighty-one could be effectively dealt with indicates the need for an additional speech therapist.

Delicate Pupils. Thirty-one children, classified as “delicate,” were ascertained for the first time, and thirty-three were admitted to the Day Open Air School, during the year.

The Day Open-Air School. Children classified as “delicate” and others handicapped in various ways, including a few from the adjoining districts of Lancashire County, are educated in the Open Air School.

The following are statistics for the Open Air School for the year, 1949.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Admitted during 1949	20	14	34
Discharged during 1949	14	16	30
Average number of children on roll	....	....	120
Average attendance throughout the year	....	....	103
Average Duration of Stay of those Discharged—3 years 1 month.			
Average Gain in Weight since admission of those Discharged—22·3 lbs.			
Average Gain in Weight per Child during the year, 7·1 lbs.			

Reasons for Admission:—

Non-Tuberculous Respiratory Conditions	..	....	9
Non-Infective Tuberculous Conditions	..	....	1
General Debility	..	....	9
Anaemia	....	....	1
Nutritional Defects	....	....	6
Other Conditions	....	....	8
			<hr/> 34 <hr/>

Crown Point Hospital. 33 children of school age were admitted for periods of prolonged convalescent care.

Physically Handicapped Pupils. At 1st December, 1949, fifty-three pupils were classified as physically handicapped. Of these, two were newly ascertained during the year. Two were in boarding schools and one was in a residential assisted school. Three were awaiting admission to boarding schools at the end of the year. Forty-seven children, although physically handicapped, were able to attend maintained schools. In addition, several handicapped children were in special hospitals, which have schools attached to them.

Many of the children classified as physically handicapped suffer from crippling defects and others from organic diseases of the cardiac and respiratory systems, etc. Pages 26 and 27 give statistics of the orthopaedic cases dealt with in the Orthopaedic Clinic.

Tuberculosis. All cases of definite or suspected tuberculosis were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer who arranged for appropriate treatment or supervision. Cases of crippling due to tuberculosis were referred to the Orthopaedic Clinic.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Medical Inspection or treatment of pupils attending the Municipal College and School of Art, as part-time students, and Evening Continuation Classes is not undertaken.

No children were submitted to the School Medical Officer for medical examination regarding fitness to take part in entertainments.

The School Medical Officer examined 125 children under the Byelaws for regulating the Employment of Children and Street Trading.

I am indebted to the Director of Education for the following information.

Employment of children out of school hours in the sale of milk and newspapers, etc.

Occupations.	Number of Children Employed at 31st Dec.
Delivery of Newspapers....	169
Delivery of Milk	5
Carrying or Delivery of Food or Parcels	5
In places of Public Entertainment	—
	<hr/> 179 <hr/>

One hundred and twenty-two certificates were issued during the year and 104 had ceased. No licences were granted in respect of street trading by young persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years. Licences suspended or revoked—1. Licences refused—4. Number of children certified by the school medical officer as unfit for street trading—0.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.
MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS,
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1949.
 LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY. BURNLEY.

Table I.

Medical Inspection of Pupils attending maintained Primary and Secondary Schools.

(A) PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in prescribed Groups.

Entrants.....	1715
Second Age Group	1330
Third Age Group	1060
Total	4105
Number of other Periodic Inspections	290
Grand Total	4395

(B) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	1435
Number of Re-Inspections	6896
Total	8331

(C) PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of Individual Pupils found at periodic Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Group (1)	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table II A (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
Entrants	13	225	238
Second Age Group	53	73	123
Third Age Group	34	28	62
Total (prescribed groups) ..	100	326	423
Other Periodic Inspections ...	3	27	30
Grand Total	103	353	453

Table II. (a) Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended
31st December, 1949.

Code No.	DEFECT OR DISEASE (1)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
		Requiring treatment (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment (3)	Requiring treatment (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment (5)
4	Skin	22	173	109	—
5	Eyes—				
	a. Vision	105	209	262	60
	b. Squint	18	17	26	5
	c. Other	11	22	86	5
6	Ears—				
	a. Hearing	2	14	17	1
	b. Otitis Media	4	22	3	—
	c. Other	14	23	50	3
7	Nose or Throat	84	757	116	39
8	Speech....	11	49	23	4
9	Cervical Glands	48	364	36	16
10	Heart and Circulation	3	98	12	8
11	Lungs	12	227	65	15
12	Developmental—				
	a. Hernia	2	31	3	1
	b. Other	5	69	4	1
13	Orthopaedic—				
	a. Posture	21	75	4	—
	b. Flat Foot	28	31	3	—
	c. Other	84	149	65	6
14	Nervous system—				
	a. Epilepsy	—	1	—	—
	b. Other	1	75	19	10
15	Psychological—				
	a. Development	—	3	1	—
	b. Stability	2	8	9	4
16	Other	59	98	584	23

(b) Classification of the general condition of pupils inspected during the year in the age groups.

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspected	A. (Good)		B. (Fair)		C. (Poor)	
		No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants....	1715	719	41.9%	966	56.3%	20	1.8%
Second Age Group	1330	504	37.9%	805	60.5%	21	1.6%
Third Age Group	1060	552	52.1%	505	47.6%	3	0.3%
Other Periodic Inspections	290	100	34.5%	187	64.5%	3	1.0%
Total	4395	1875	42.7%	2463	56.0%	57	1.3%

Table III. Treatment Tables.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table V)

(a)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.
SKIN—	
Ringworm—Scalp—	
(i) X-Ray treatment	—
(ii) Other treatment	4
Ringworm—Body	4
Scabies	—
Impetigo	33
Other skin diseases	55
Eye Disease	81
(External and other, but excluding errors of refraction, squint and cases admitted to hospital).	
Ear Defects	53
(Treatment for serious diseases of the ear (e.g. operative treatment in hospital) are not recorded here).	
Miscellaneous	243
(e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	
Total	473

(b) Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ailments clinics 3234

GROUP II.

DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Eye Disease treated as Minor Ailments—Group I).

	No. of defects dealt with
ERRORS OF REFRACTION (including squint).	681
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	—
Total	681
No. of Pupils for whom spectacles were	
(a) Prescribed	567
(b) Obtained	446

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

	Total number treated
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	163
(b) for other nose and throat conditions	19
Received other forms of treatment	—
Total	182

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools	....	....	....	9
b) Number treated otherwise, e.g. in clinics or out-patient departments	....	....	....	289

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT AND SPEECH THERAPY.

Number of pupils treated	(a) under child guidance arrangements	....	....	....	4
	(b) under Speech Therapy arrangements	....	....	....	81

Table IV. Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—									
(a)	Periodic age groups	5999
(b)	Specials	699
(c)	TOTAL (Periodic and Specials)	6698
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(2)	Number found to require treatment	3768
(3)	Number actually treated	2135
(4)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment	4210
(5)	Half-days devoted to: (a) Inspection	50
	(b) Treatment	462
								Total (a) and (b)	512
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(6)	Fillings	Permanent teeth	1873
		Temporary teeth	258
		Total	2131
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(7)	Extractions:	Permanent teeth	342
		Temporary teeth	2448
		Total	2790
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(8)	Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction					851
(9)	Other operations:	(a) Permanent teeth	535
		(b) Temporary teeth	....	....	....	....	....	....	93
		Total (a) and (b)							628

Table V. Infestation with Vermin.

(i)	Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	36,659
(ii)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	674
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	68
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	—